

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT

NEW NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR RACE WEAL LAUNCHED AT
BUFFALO. DUBOIS AT ITS HEAD.

A national conference of colored men called by Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, Georgia, author of the "Souls of the Black Folk," with representatives present from fourteen States, which has been convening here since Tuesday morning, adjourned this morning. A national organization was formed called "The Niagara Movement," with a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, composed of State Secretaries, who are in turn the heads of State Committees.

Various lines of work for the welfare of the colored people were mapped out and our national committees were selected for each line of endeavor. A short platform was adopted espousing the principles of equal educational, civil, economic, and political opportunities and rights, and advocating freedom of criticism, opposition to a subsidized race press, and a united effort to realize these ideals under a wise, pure and courageous leadership.

Professor DuBois was elected General Secretary and George H. Jackson, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Treasurer. On Thursday a pleasure trip was taken to Niagara Falls.

The conference addressed the following address to the country:

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

Address to the Country.

The members of the conference, known as the Niagara Movement, assembled in annual meeting in Buffalo, July 11th, 12th and 13th, 1905, congratulate the Negro-Americans on certain undoubted evidences of progress in last decade, particularly the increase of intelligence, the buying of property, the checking of crime, the uplift in home life, the advance in literature and art, and the demonstration of constructive ability in the conduct of great religious, economic and educational institutions.

At the same time we believe that this class of American citizens should protest emphatically and continually against the curtailment of their political rights. We believe in manhood suffrage; we believe that no man is so good, intelligent or wealthy as to be entrusted wholly with the welfare of his neighbor.

We believe also in protest against the curtailment of our civil rights. All American citizens have the right of equal treatment in places of public entertainment according to their behavior and their deserts.

We especially complain against the denial of equal opportunities to us in economic life; in the rural districts of the South this amounts to peonage and virtual slavery; all over the South it tends to crush labor and small business enterprises; and everywhere American prejudice, helped often by iniquitous laws, is making it more difficult for Negro-Americans to earn a decent living.

Common school education should be free to all American children and compulsory. High school training should be adequately provided for all, and college training should be the monopoly of no class or race in any section of our common country. We believe that in defense of its own institutions, the United States should aid common school education, particularly in the South, where the Negro-Americans are almost wholly without such provisions. We favor well-equipped trade and technical schools for the training of artisans, and the need of adequate and liberal endowment for a few institutions of higher education must be patent to sincere well-wishers of the race.

We demand upright judges in courts, juries selected without discrimination on account of color and the same measure of punishment and the same efforts at reformation for black as for white offenders. We need orphanages and farm schools for dependent children, juvenile reformatories for delinquents, and the abolition of the dehumanizing convict-lease system.

We note with alarm the evident retrogression in this land, of sound public opinion on the subject of manhood rights, republican government and human brotherhood, and we pray

God that this nation will not degenerate into a mob of boasters and oppressors, but rather return to the faith of the fathers, that all men were created free and equal, with certain inalienable rights.

We plead for health—for an opportunity to live in decent houses and localities, for a chance to rear our children in physical and moral cleanliness.

We hold up for public execration the conduct of two opposite classes of men: the practice among employers of importing ignorant Negro-American laborers in emergencies, and then neither affording them protection nor permanent employment; and the practice of labor unions of proscribing and boycotting and oppressing thousands of their fellow-toilers, simply because they are black. These methods have accentuated and will accentuate the war of labor and capital, and they are disgraceful to both sides.

We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults. Through helplessness we may submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust.

Any discrimination based simply on race or color is barbarous, we care not how hallowed it be by custom, expediency, or prejudice. Differences made on account of ignorance, immorality, poverty or disease are legitimate methods of fighting evil, and against them we have no word of protest; but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, color or skin, are relics of that unreasoning human savagery of which the world is and ought to be thoroughly ashamed.

We protest against the Jim-crow car, since its effect is and must be to make us pay first-class fare for third-class accommodations, render us open to insults and discomfort and to crucify wantonly our manhood, womanhood and self-respect.

We regret that this nation has never seen fit adequately to reward the black soldiers who in its five wars have defended their country with their blood, and yet have been systematically denied the promotions which their abilities deserve. And we regard as unjust, the exclusion of black boys from the military and navy training schools.

We urge upon Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation for securing the proper enforcing of those articles of freedom, the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

We repudiate the monstrous doctrine that the oppressor should be the sole authority of the rights of the oppressed.

The Negro race in America stolen, ravished and degraded, struggling through difficulties and oppression, needs sympathy and receives criticism; needs help and is given hindrance, needs protection and is given mob-violence, needs justice and is given charity, needs leadership and is given cowardice and apology, needs bread and is given stone. This nation will never stand justified before God until these things are changed.

Especially are we surprised and astonished at the recent attitude of the Church of Christ—on the increase of a desire to bow to racial prejudice, to narrow the bounds of human brotherhood, and to segregate black men in some outer sanctuary. This is wrong, unchristian and disgraceful to the twentieth century civilization.

Of the above grievances we do not hesitate to complain, and to complain loudly and insistently. To ignore, overlook, or apologize for these wrongs, is to prove ourselves unworthy of freedom. Persistent manly agitation is the way to liberty, and toward this goal the Niagara Movement has started and asks the cooperation of all men of all races.

At the same time we want to acknowledge with deep thankfulness the help of our fellowmen from the abolitionist down to those who today

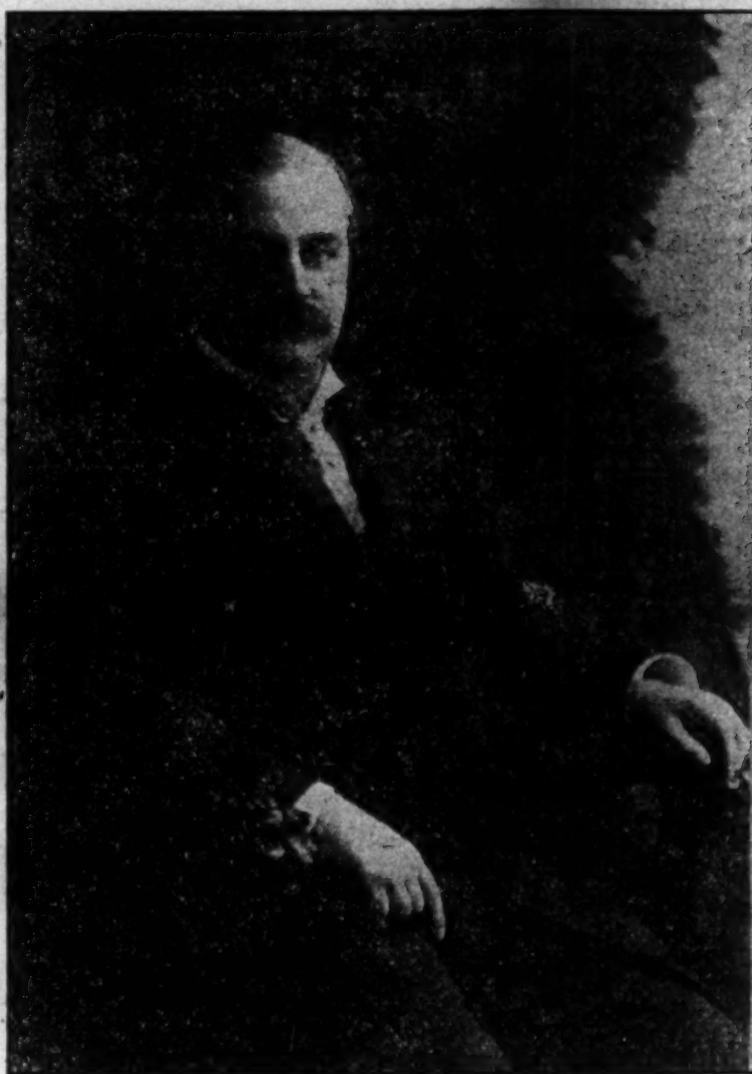
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What I Saw And Heard

There are several applicants for assistant prosecuting attorney at the police court. Quite a number of candidates are in the field, but none have announced themselves as yet. The claim of the colored attorney is that he should have representation in both branches of the police court. Attorneys Peyton, Jones and one or two others state emphatically that they don't want the place. Attorneys Gray, Cobb, Gregory and Horner would not object being appointed. District Attorney Baker is a Maryland Republican and the colored lawyers state if he does not appoint a colored man none will ever be appointed.

Tom Fortune, who has but little love for department clerks, will no doubt regret them to discontinue their subscription to his paper.

Secretary Shaw will investigate the "hat box" and "Jim Crow" corner at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Just why all colored men are placed in this particular spot, I am



HON. JOHN A. MERRITT, CITY POSTMASTER.
Who Will see that Colored Men Receive a Square Deal.

unable to state. No one believes that Public Printer Palmer has committed any offense. The country has too much faith in his honesty and integrity. It is hoped that the colored people will see the necessity of patronizing their own places that don't discriminate.

I called in the saloon at the corner of 7th and F streets a few days ago and called for a glass of sarsaparilla. I was told that it was fifty cents a bottle. I was with a friend and he remarked to the bar tender that he didn't care about the price. The bar tender reluctantly poured out the drinks after which he was handed ten cents. He took one glass and threw it upon the floor. Of course I didn't care about that. We walked out unmolested. This is not the only place in town that acts as this individual. I am glad to state that we have places of our own now in which we can be served in first-class style, not only saloons, but first-class drug stores.

My friend Lankford has a first-class building now. He means to succeed in his business as an architect.

The Board of Education is doing a good work for the public schools. I have great confidence in Mr. Bundy. He is the people's benefactor and has done a great deal for the graduates. The people are satisfied with him.

FAIRPLAY.
The condition of Mrs. Grant, wife of the Bishop, remains unchanged. She was stricken with paralysis about three weeks ago and has been unconscious the greater part of the time since. Her recovery is doubtful.—The Indianapolis World.

Negro education in the South is largely in Negro hands. The results will depend chiefly upon efficiency and enthusiasm.—The Afro American Presbyterian.

Paraphrastic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Several hundred delegates met at Toledo, Ohio, to attend the twelfth annual convention of the National Hay Association. The convention lasted three days.

The depot of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, at Louisville, Ky., loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Mr. J. George Wright, Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory, has come to Washington, on business with the Interior Department.

Richard Wareham, the eldest member of the Knights of Pythias died at his home, Rock Island, Ill., last week, of heart failure. He was seventy years old, and was also the last surviving charter member of the original lodge, which was started at Washington, D. C.

A large four-story building was blown down at Winnipeg, Man., last week by a wind storm. Four persons were killed and nearly a dozen injured.

tence of dismissal of Maj. Carrington, from the army by court-martial. He was convicted of misappropriating the funds of the Philippine government.

The annual meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association closed last week.

Second Lieutenant Charles D. Daly of the Artillery and Frederick W. Manley, 13th Infantry, who have been graduated from the United States Military Academy have been told to report to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission in this city.

Plans are being made for the erection of a large immigrant station on Ellis Island in New York harbor. San Francisco is to have a detention station that will accommodate a large number of immigrants.

It is stated that the State of New Hampshire wants to participate in entertaining the Russians and Japanese peace envoys when they will hold their conference in Uortsmouth, N. H., next month.

President Roosevelt received many distinguished callers at Oyster Bay last week.

The seventy-fifth annual convention of the America Institute of Instruction closed last week at Portland, Maine. There were over a thousand members present. Several addresses were made also.

The successor of Count Cassini, Baron Rosen, went to New York last Tuesday to present his credentials to the President. On last Thursday Mr. Pierce accompanied Baron Rosen to Oyster Bay, when he presented his letters to the President.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Mr. P. S. Wister, the Washington correspondent of the Pioneer Press, has this to say in reply to Mr. Fortune of the New York Age:

T. Thomas Fortune has lately acquired a mania for attacking government clerks, but forgets that government clerks started him in the newspaper business, and, I take it, that he also remembers that one of the men inconvenienced himself to the extent of placing a mortgage upon his property to do it. Does Tom remember? It seems that if Tom had remembered the party making the sacrifice would now be in his own home; but, alas! it is not so. T. Thomas speaks of a failure in life. We are not very clear as to what constitutes a failure. But we are inclined to believe that a man who "drinks excessively," "subsidizes" his newspaper, in case he should be an editor, in order to keep bread, is a failure in life. For a man to sell his convictions, or trifle them for filthy lucre is worse than a failure. He is a moral coward, a man to be shunned, to be marked as one who at the time trust is being placed in him "will sell out."

Mr. Fortune, acting "mouthpiece," proclaims Booker's hate for higher institutions of learning, and says very erroneously that there were no colored men in the senior and freshman classes of Harvard this year. He went on to say that about the same condition exists at Howard University; that very few boys from the District of Columbia want higher education. He then proceeded to say get it, and get the "tech." What did you get, Tom? You seem to have prospered. But you may have an inner consciousness that your way has not been right, therefore you advise.

T. Thomas, it would seem wise for which are always odious, and conduct you to eliminate the gross comparisons a clean sheet, in so far as a subsidized sheet can be clean.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw is one of the brainiest men of our race. He is a man who believes in something, and does not hesitate to say it. He is not for sale, is a man of clean life, has a lovely home, and sheds the light of good cheer and hope wherever he goes. When he speaks he says something, and if the editor of The Age could stay in his presence for a short time he would be an improved man. As it is, the editor of The Age is working out his subsidy, and cannot therefore spend time outside the subsidy zone. All honor to L. M. Hershaw; he is a man and a patriot, a true citizen, and all that can be said of him is that he is one of nature's noblemen.

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Special train leaves Washington Sunday, July 30, at 8:05 A. M.
Beautiful scenery en route.
Most delightful season in the mountains.

JIM CROWISM

A Hot Box at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Colored Men Complain and Suffocate—Who is Responsible?

The Bee last week briefly stated the hardships that the colored employees had to undergo at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There is strictly "Jim-Crow" corner in that department for colored men. This "Jim-Crow" corner is designated as the "rag house." The thermometer during this kind of weather ranges from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty. How the employees stand it The Bee is unable to state.

If they refuse to work they are discharged. What must they do under the circumstances? There are ten mangles or drying machines in this "Jim-Crow" corner. There are six drying boxes, one new large drying machine which is too hot for human beings to stand behind it. There are two operators in the front of this machine and one behind it who sees that the rags are properly taken off. This individual has nothing on but a thin undershirt. He is from the North and was applicable for the position after having passed the necessary examination. The Bee representative who called at the department a few weeks ago had to go through a great deal of red tape before he was allowed to visit the hot box. The place is suffocating and just who is responsible for the condition of affairs in this particular place The Bee is unable to state.

The white guide who accompanied The Bee man to this place had to admit himself that it was too hot for the men. The foreman of the "rag house" is a colored man and it was said by one of the employees that he is a first-class hand, and while he has authority he doesn't exercise it. He allows himself to be imposed upon by white undertrappers. The man who was formerly the foreman of this rag house was the boss indeed. He would do no work, but he would see that the men worked regularly and long. The colored foreman doesn't only work hard, but he sees that the colored men under him work. The Bee man also saw that the fifteen or twenty minutes that were allowed heretofore to the men, to enable them to stop work and dry themselves, had been taken from them. It is only necessary for the readers of The Bee to visit this "rag house" and be convinced. At the time The Bee representative visited this place there was only one white person to be seen and he was the watchman who had been designated to escort The Bee man to the place, and he said that it was too warm to go in the "rag house." He stood outside while The Bee man made an investigation and enough perspiration fell off of him to boil a piece of tough beef. Chief Meredith certainly can't know that such a place exists in his bureau. He is not the man to allow a "Jim-Crow" corner to exist in his department. Someone else must certainly supervise this department. Now that The Bee has called his attention to the condition of affairs, it is hoped that he will remedy the evil at once.

BISHOP SMITH SUSPENDED.

(From the Memphis Citizen.)

Special to the Citizen:
Atlanta, Ga., Thursday.—Bishop Henry McNeal Turner, senior Bishop of the African M. E. Church, received a cablegram from South Africa signed by Rev. Tantsi and others, announcing the suspension of Bishop Charles Spencer Smith. The cause of the suspension was not stated, but a letter containing full details will follow the cablegram.

Bishop Smith was assigned to South Africa by the General Conference one year ago, and it seems he has had considerable trouble ever since. He came to America about six months ago, at which time a special meeting of the Council was called and after hearing from him he was ordered back to the field of his labors.

Bishop Turner is much worried and has sent an official note to each of the Bishops. The cablegram asks that another Bishop be sent immediately to take charge of the work, and it may be necessary for a special session of the Council to be called.

Bishop Turner refused to discuss the matter with a correspondent of the Citizen, saying that he could not make it public until the Bishops had passed on the matter and then for want of definite information.

BOON FOR TIRED HUSBANDS

New York Supreme Court Decides They Need Not Take Wives to Theater in Evening.

New York.—Justice McCall, of the state supreme court, has handed down a decision which should be hailed with joy by married men who work hard and who are too tired to take their wives to the theater in the evening. He says that no blame can attach to them if they refuse to accompany their better halves to places of amusement under those circumstances.

The decision was made in dismissing the complaint in the suit for separation brought by Lillian Blum against her husband, Jacob Blum. The defendant is the head of the New York Trousers company. In her complaint the wife alleges cruelty and abandonment. Louis Stecker, counsel for the husband, denied that the charges were true, and in the trial in April brought witnesses to prove that the defendant had always been a model husband. The wife asked for \$15 per week alimony, which is also denied.

One of the charges of ill-treatment made by the wife was that her husband did not accompany her to places of amusement or recreation and had prevented her from taking any vacation. As to this charge, the opinion says:

"This defendant is an exceptionally hardworking man. The hours of each day's labor were from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., and as late one day in each week as midnight, thus prohibiting him personally from attending entertainments or escorting his family to places of amusement; but from that fact it is difficult to see that any cause should be meted out to him for his alleged neglect of the plaintiff in that direction."

CUPID'S CABLE CODE WINS.

Love's Underocean Messages Are Followed by a Wedding in Romance of Three Continents.

New York.—A romance involving use of code of deep sea cables, with ends in British Columbia, Australia, and Europe, has culminated in the marriage at Sound Beach, Conn., of Miss Daisy Bladworth and Paul Sidney Coudrey. The bride is a daughter of George H. Bladworth, head of the pattern-making company in New York, and the bridegroom the junior member of the Liverpool firm of Alexander, Hild, Stewart & Co.

Miss Bladworth and Mr. Coudrey first met aboard the Cunarder Umbria in May, 1904.

Before the couple parted it was arranged that they should meet and return to America together. He had proposed several times, but to no purpose. When he went to British Columbia his oft repeated question was still a matter of trouble, but he had a secret cable and telegraph code which he and Miss Bladworth had agreed upon. Then the cables and the telegraph came in for their part of the courtship.

The mails were not rapid enough for Coudrey when it became a necessity for him to hasten from British Columbia to Australia last winter. He informed Miss Bladworth of the fact by wire, and also sent a pleading request for an affirmative answer to his oft put question. It arrived by the secret cable.

COOKING INVENTIONS LEAD

Nearly 3,600 Contrivances Have Been Patented in England in Past 48 Years—Umbrellas Rank Second.

London.—The classification of sealed patents at the patent office rendered necessary by the act which came into operation on January 1 last has shown that the inventiveness of the human mind can be classified in 146 sections.

Cooking, it appears, has brought forth in 48 years 3,575 patented inventions, an average of 73 every year. Umbrellas have been the subject of 1,475 inventions, or an average of 30 per annum. Hats run umbrellas very close, with 1,411 specifications since 1855.

Invention runs in periodic grooves. Thus 1896 and 1897 reflected the enormous development in cycles. Now the motor vehicle industry is engaging many ingenious minds. So marked is the development of this industry that the total number of British inventions in this department has doubled since 1900.

For half a century the uppermost problem, as indicated by the trend of invention, has been that of locomotion. That inventiveness is on the increase is evidenced by the fact that last year 15,089 patents were sealed. Ten years ago the number was less than 12,000, and in 1884 the total only reached 3,721.

LIMBURGER TOO LOUD.

Hazleton, Pa., Board of Health Satisfactorily Solves an Annoying Problem.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The board of health of Hazleton has successfully wrestled with an unusual and annoying condition. Neighbors had complained of the odor of the cheese store kept by Alexander Kirsch. They said the limburger and other brands were so bad that they could not stand it. Kirsch contended that he had a right to keep and sell cheese. City Attorney J. H. Bigelow declared the business legitimate and should be permitted if it does not cause injury to health and property.

The board of health then visited the store and found it in good condition, but odoriferous. It was finally agreed to have an air shaft erected in the rear of the store and to keep the front window open, causing a draft to drive the odor into the air shaft and dissipate it high in the air.

Auto Not at Fault. It isn't the automobile that ought to be abolished, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal. It's the rich chauffeur.

NEBRASKA IS RICH.

FARMERS ARE RUSHING INTO THE BANKING BUSINESS.

Nearly All Institutions in the State Started During Last Three Years Have Had Capital Furnished by Tillers of the Soil.

Lincoln, Neb.—A computation made by the state banking board the other day discloses the fact that the majority of the stockholders in the 521 state banks of Nebraska, meaning the banks in the smaller towns, are farmers. Practically all the banks started in the past three years have had their capital furnished by farmers.

The high prices that wheat and corn have brought and the bountiful character of the hay crops have made big money for most of the farmers. More of them than ever have retired from active life and turned over their farms to the boys in the past year.

At the agricultural bureau it is estimated that \$25 an acre is a fair average of production for most of the farms, and this does not take into account the money for poultry, eggs and butter fat, which is usually sufficient to maintain a family. Some of the money has gone into blooded stock, some has found its way east through being deposited in banks that have been lending their surplus to New York, Chicago and Boston, and there is a whole lot that has evidently been hidden away.

The bank commissioner of Kansas is quoted as saying that while there is no way of getting accurate figures, he has reason to believe that there is as much money hidden in socks and under carpets or buried or carried as is on deposit, and Commissioner Royce, of Nebraska, agrees with this opinion. He has noticed that where farmers have started banks, the cash on hand or on deposit in other banks does not often show signs of decrease, and the only explanation is that the money deposited has been dug out of hiding places.

The last quarterly report showed \$107,000,000 on deposit in all of the banks of the state, including national. If as much more is in pocketbooks or buried this would give a per capita of nearly \$210 in Nebraska.

Several instances are related of how young men of ambition in Lincoln and Omaha, with training in the banking business, have gone out into some country town and induced active and retired farmers to furnish the principal portion of their capital. They were unknown in most cases to the men to whom they applied, but their recommendations and the profitable character of the business secured for them all the money they needed.

One successful young man said that he found the farmers fairly itching to get into the banking business. One of these banks, started out in southwestern Nebraska, numbers 14 former populists in its list of stockholders. They are all republicans now, and they find nothing so reprehensible about the banking business.

Country banking has become very profitable. Six per cent. dividends are the smallest reported. In one case, where the owner was manager, and combined real estate and stock buying with banking, a clear gain of 85 per cent. was noted in two years. Fifteen and 20 per cent. dividends are common.

INSURED AGAINST THIEVES

New York Hotel Proprietors Devise Plan to Protect Themselves on Patrons' Losses.

New York.—Proprietors of prominent hotels in Manhattan, including the Waldorf-Astoria, have hit upon a new scheme to protect themselves against the many robberies of patrons that have been committed of late and that seem to be constantly growing in number.

While the plan will not aid in the apprehension of the thieves, which has always been hard to accomplish, it will guarantee the hotel men against losses, which in several instances, it is said, have amounted to from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year.

With the cooperation of several of the larger insurance companies a system to be known as "landlords' liability insurance" has been framed, by which, upon payment of premiums, hotelkeepers receive policies for any amount they may see fit to ask. The plan, of course, is along the lines of burglary and other insurance, except that in this case it meets a peculiar hardship by returning money that has been already paid out without consideration.

Under the existing law a hotel proprietor is responsible to each patron to the amount of \$500 when the patron has been robbed in the place, and as in a majority of cases the booty is not recovered the amount is a clear loss to the hotelkeeper.

Under the new plan the insurance will be regulated by the number of rooms in a hotel.

Prophecy of the Scorchers.

Mother Shipton's prophecy was long held to be a remarkable forecast, but it is now pointed out that Nahum some thousands of years ago outdid her in his vision of the modern automobile. In Nahum, ii., 4, appear these words: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like lighted torches; they shall run like the lightning."

Hens Recover Stolen Money.

Hens at Baraboo, Wis., the other day scratched up \$1,000 in notes, bills and other negotiable paper which was stolen from the Prairie du Sac bank in a robbery two years ago. The papers had evidently been brought to Baraboo and hidden under an elevator in an old bill book, where they remained till unearthed and scratched into the street beside the elevator.

SHOWS GOOD GROWTH

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH HER COLONIES INCREASING.

While Exports to Foreign Countries Decrease, Report Shows Those to Possessions of Empire Grow Steadily.

London.—A striking development in England's colonial trade is shown in a board of trade blue book recently issued.

Since 1900 there has been a continuous increase in the exports from the United Kingdom to the colonies, while imports have recovered in a remarkable manner from the setback encountered in 1901 and 1902, and are now £15,000,000 better than in the former year.

The total trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies was just under £232,000,000 last year, and of the increase £14,000,000 is represented by imports of articles of food and drink.

Imports from British possessions have risen in these five years to the value of £10,377,000, and England's exports to them have gone up steadily by £17,500,000.

An export trade to the colonial part of the empire is increasing while her export trade to foreign countries is decreasing. The volume of imports from foreign countries, as distinguished from the colonies, keeps on steadily growing. Since 1900 it has increased to £17,585,980, while British exports to foreign countries, though higher in value in 1904 than in any of the preceding three years, are still £7,983,951 below the total reached in 1900.

England has been drawing less of its raw material from the colonies since 1900, when the value was a little more than £51,000,000, while it is now less than £48,500,000.

The colonies, however, have been supplying the home country with more food and drink, the amount under this head having increased from £42,370,000 in 1900 to £56,440,000 last year.

An increase in the manufactured goods supplied in competition with home work, from £128,270,000 to £165,160,000 in five years, has gone entirely to foreign countries.

Analyzing on corresponding lines the total export of goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, an increase from £228,800,000 to £243,820,000 in five years is found, but it is the colonial consumers England has to thank for the whole of it. Colonial requirements of home manufactures have risen from £81,940,000 in 1900 to £98,370,000 last year, while the requirements of foreign countries have slightly diminished, the exact fall in value being £1,400,000, or from £146,857,000 to £145,440,000, but the value was much below the latter total in 1903, 1902 and 1901.

WAR ON PRAIRIE DOGS.

Ferrets Are Exterminating Animals Which Have Become a Pest in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan.—Residents of western counties of Kansas say that an animal known as the black-footed ferret is putting an end to the prairie dog pest. Instances are cited by D. E. Lantz, field agent of the State Agricultural college, in a recent report on Kansas mammals. The ferret made its appearance in Kansas only about two years ago, but Mr. Lantz had found instances where five or six of them drove all the prairie dogs out of a county. Mr. Lantz says of the ferret:

"It is much larger than an ordinary weasel, has a very long body and is of a soiled, yellowish-brown color, with a black patch on the forehead, including the eyes and extending downward to the tip of the nose. It is closely furred, and its feet are covered with hair above and below. The feet and legs are black, as is also about two inches of the tip of the tail. The ferret is found in the western part of Kansas and as far out as the Rocky mountains. Its food consists of rabbits and prairie dogs. It has come to be known in the western part of the state as the prairie-dog ferret."

KING OF LOBSTERS CAUGHT

Monster of the Crustacean Family Tips the Beam at More Than Twenty-Five Pounds.

Boston.—The "king of lobsters" has arrived at Commercial wharf from Dennyville, Me., consigned to James A. Young & Co., wholesale lobster dealers. It is the largest ever seen in Boston, and tips the scales at 25½ pounds. Lobstermen place two more pounds to this weight as an allowance for shrinkage, as the lobster has been out of water for two days. Photographed beside an ordinary-sized lobster of 2½ pounds and 10½ inches long, the king looks like the monarch he certainly is.

Mr. Young, who is an expert on lobsters, places the king's age at five years, as it is evident that he shed his shell last year. There are no barnacles on the lobster, showing it to be comparatively an infant of the crustacean family. It is believed that, if allowed two years more in the sea, it would weigh 35 pounds.

King Lobster was sold to Shattuck & Jones of Faneuil Hall market, who will have him mounted at an expense of \$75.

The Supreme Test.

A European scientist has discovered that fear is caused by a germ which may be killed by inoculation. He will probably find that his theory is wrong when he inoculates a woman and then turns a mouse loose in the room.

The Only Ripple.

A shortage in the Maine spruce gum crop is reported. Otherwise the affairs of the nation seem to be going as smoothly as could be expected at this time.

CUANO FROM SALT LAKE.

Thousands of Tons of the Fertilizer in Sight on the American Dead Sea.

Salt Lake City.—It is not generally known that the Great Salt Lake incloses a couple of thousands of pelicans, gulls and sand cranes make these isolated places their homes, nor that Salt Lake business men are figuring on making these guano beds sources of considerable wealth. But it is nevertheless true.

Thomas C. Wallace, of Riverside, who is one of the best-known fertilizer men in the country, came here with the Los Angeles party and has returned from an inspection of Gunnison and Hat islands. These are reached by launch and are 45 and 62 miles, respectively, from the beach at Saltair.

He was accompanied by John E. Cox, who represented Thomas R. Cutler and others who own the islands, and by Charles Kiser, who had charge of the launch. Two days were spent in the trip and inspection, and the result is that the guano will soon be placed upon the market. It is said there are from 250,000 to 300,000 tons in sight.

As a rule the pelicans remain on one island and the gulls on another, but recently the pelicans have invaded the home of the gulls and have appropriated quite a section of it and are raising their young there.

The birds seem to feed on the small shrimps in the water thereabout, and on fishes which they catch in the streams which drain into the lake. The young pelican is a very large and awkward bird and may be caught without difficulty.

HEART ACTION IS REVIVED.

Kept Up for Three Hours Artificially by German Doctors After Subject Is Beheaded.

Berlin.—The German medical world is excitedly talking of some experiments just made by Drs. Dencke and Adam of Hamburg. A murderer was guillotined at 8:02 a. m. Her blood to the extent of two quarts was collected and at once defibrinated. At 8:12 her chest was cut open and weak contractions and twitches of the heart were noticeable; at 8:15 the heart was removed from the body and passed through a weak solution of muriatic acid to clear it of all fluids and render the organ absolutely dead and nerveless.

It was then treated with what is known to physicians as the Lockesche solution and immediately well-regulated movements began to be perceptible. At 8:32 the heart was supplied with the defibrinated blood mixed with another solution and slightly heated; immediately it began quite extraordinarily powerful beats and two hours after the woman was beheaded the heart was vibrating in lively if weak fashion. But, little by little, its contractions became weaker and at 11:34 it was incapable of further action. For three hours, therefore, action had been kept up.

If the heart of Dencke and Adam, why not the brain? And if the brain can be influenced after death, then speech may be produced. All is possible.

FORGERS FARING BADLY.

Punishment Meted Out to Them Is Heavier Than Formerly—Bankers Receive Report.

New York.—That the punishment for forgery meted out in court sentences is increasing is the opinion of detectives of the American Bankers' association, as shown in a report made by James R. Branch, secretary of the association, covering bank robberies and forgeries since September 1, 1904. Since May 31 alone six professional forgers have been sentenced to a total of 32 years and nine months' imprisonment, which is an average of five years and five months each. Since September 1, 1904, the American Bankers' association has secured the arrest of 22 special forgers, of whom 11 were convicted, and the arrest of 49 general forgers, of whom 25 were convicted. Of burglars and bank robbers 63 have been arrested and 32 convicted. This amounts to conviction in half of all bank robberies and forgeries if arrests were made.

Ninety-nine banks have been attacked during the ten months, but only 17 were members of the bankers' association.

CIGAR DROVE HIM TO BED.

Christmas Present from Wife Saved This Man's Life in Fatal Railroad Wreck.

New York.—A box of cigars given him by his wife at Christmas time saved the life of Martin J. Kennedy, of San Francisco, who was a passenger on the Twentieth Century limited, which was wrecked at Mentor. Two minutes before the Twentieth Century ran into the open switch he was sitting in the combination buffet and smoker of the train, skimming along at 70 miles an hour, smoking one of Mrs. Kennedy's Christmas cigars.

He had smoked more than a third of it before he decided that he had fulfilled his obligation as an appreciative husband. Throwing the cigar away, he returned to his section in the sleeping car, just behind. He had scarcely seated himself when the train ran into the open switch, bumped and crashed over the ties. Every soul in the combination car, including former Congressman Bennett, with whom Mr. Kennedy had been talking less than three minutes before, was killed.

Wealth in Parson's Potatoes.

A basket of potatoes, in each one of which was imbedded a five-dollar gold piece, was presented here to Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, of Cleveland, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member. Mr. Rockefeller attended the presentation and is said to have been the donor.

BRIDE LEFT AS A LEGACY.

Aged Couple Impose Strange Trust on Beneficiary, But Young Woman Rejects Him.

London.—When Farmer John Wren lay dying at Coolcar, County Longford, he bequeathed his comfortable farm in an unusual manner. He was childless, and he willed that on his widow's death the farm should go to Patrick MacCarthy, "under the condition (he wrote) that within one year after my death he contract marriage, and come to live in my house at Coolcar, with Rose Anne Reilly, daughter of Philip Reilly, of Toneygarden."

Wren and his wife died within a short while of each other last year, and Patrick MacCarthy proceeded to carry out the trust reposed in him. There were difficulties in the way, for Miss Reilly had gone to America.

Three times Patrick MacCarthy voyaged across the Atlantic to ask her to marry him and so fulfill the terms of her benefactor's will. But each time Miss Reilly declined, and Patrick had finally to return to the home at Coolcar without a wife.

The question of the ownership of the farm now arose, as old Wren laid it down that it should go to Miss Reilly's brother if the marriage did not take place. The Irish master of the rolls, however, has laid it down that, as Patrick MacCarthy did all in his power to fulfill the conditions of the will by going to America after the bride named for him, he was not to blame because the marriage did not take place.

The interesting legal decision then is that the farm remains the property of MacCarthy, and he can now install a bride of his own choice in Coolcar.

CROP OF SILVER FOXES.

Valuable Alaska Fur Animals to Be Taken to Montana and Raised on the Ranch.

Livingston, Mont.—Joseph J. Harrison, of Philadelphia, who is connected with a fur corporation, is in this city for the purpose, he says, of studying the climatic conditions of Park county, with a view to establishing a farm for the breeding of silver foxes in this locality. He says the company he represents already has such a farm in Alaska, but the company wishes to experiment with the fur of animals bred in a milder climate. "Of small animals," said Mr. Harrison, discussing the project, "by far the most valuable pelt is that of the nearly extinct silver fox. The company I represent makes a business of breeding animals for their pelts; but until a short time ago we never attempted to raise the silver fox, as the animal is very difficult to capture and as it usually does not thrive in captivity. We have, however, a small number of the little animals on an Alaskan farm. It has been suggested that perhaps a finer quality of fur could be raised in a milder climate, and it seems to me that the conditions in Park county are favorable for the experiment."

MANY RELICS FOUND.

Document Signed by Vancouver, the Great Explorer, Among Old Papers Discovered at Honolulu.

Honolulu.—A letter bearing the signature of George Vancouver, the great explorer, is among the documents found among the archives of Hawaii, by R. C. Lidecker, secretary of the board of archives, who is going through many boxes of old papers and records. It was written in 1794 and is a testimonial left by the explorer with King Kamehameha the Great, testifying to his peaceful disposition and kind treatment of Vancouver and his men. The document is well preserved.

Many other similar relics are being found, among them being numerous treaties with the various powers of the world, by the Hawaiian monarchy. There are also letters signed by the Hawaiian kings of the early part of the last century, showing their allegiance to Great Britain, and one from the first Kamehameha to King George III., telling of the complete conquest of all the Hawaiian group by the island king. Vancouver's letter tells of a meeting of chiefs at which the sovereignty of Great Britain was acknowledged.

CHINAMAN DRIVEN OUT.

Creek Tribal Tax Is Too Much for the Only Celestial in Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Muskogee, I. T.—Because he had to pay \$24 Creek tribal tax, Wong Gee, the only Chinese resident of Muskogee, has packed his grip, delivered all laundry entrusted to him, and gone to San Francisco.

He was notified by the police that he must pay up or shut up. The blue suit and brass buttons of the Indian police frightened Wong Gee so badly that he could not talk for some time, but when he regained the power of speech he asked numerous questions, and was finally taken to Treasurer Lyman K. Lane, who is receiving the money.

When Mr. Lane told him the amount of his tax, Wong Gee said as business was dull he would give the treasurer his note. This Mr. Lane refused to accept, unless Secretary Hitchcock would indorse for the Celestial. When Wong disgorged the \$24 Mr. Lane asked if he wanted to pay for next year. The Chinaman declined to do so, saying he would return to California, where there were no Creek Indians and no tribal tax.

A Fact Long Known.

Experts say life insurance premiums are too high. They will not have to furnish figures in order to get the policyholders to believe it.

Not Always Last.

A French writer says the czar is the last of his race. Not when his race is for the purpose of getting under the bed.



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I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Leecombe, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptiste, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C., of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Batou Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskie Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Ficklin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W. C. S.

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THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

There met at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month as earnest a body of men as ever assembled on the American continent. They came together almost by common impulse, certainly their assembling had its origin in a sincere desire to state clearly, emphatically, unequivocally and courageously, those principles which human experience and history show to lie at the bottom of human progress in a free society.

The times, all admit are critical. Never in the history of the world has the fetich of race held greater sway over the minds of men than at the present time. White men everywhere are talking of the superiority of the white races of mankind and of their divine right to rule and lord it over men of all other colors. Even colored men are going about preaching different standards of civil rights, political rights, and educational opportunities and methods for white men and colored men. Only last month a colored man delivered a commencement address in this city, and exhausted all his powers of classification to endeavor to establish the principle that the emphasis in education, among other things, should be controlled by social needs.

"The Niagara Movement" has been begun just because of this critical condition of affairs brought about by race fanatics on the one hand, and race traitors and trucklers on the other. There is no escaping the conclusion that race leadership as at present constituted is actuated by apology, compromise, cowardice and surrender. So that "The Niagara Movement" has come about none too early, and in its purposes, its plan of organization, its methods of work, and the men who have given their assent to it, it is unique among efforts for race organization and betterment. In another part of THE BEE will be found an authoritative statement, giving information as to the movement, its programme, its officers and its purposes. It was deemed wise to give the public this information, and we are glad it was done. To have pursued any other course would have been unrepugnant and un-American.

It will be noticed that the plan of organization is that of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is designed to secure work. There are no high sounding titles, no dignified officers to impart glamor and consequence to persons without merit in themselves. The head of "The Niagara Movement" is a General Secretary, not a president. The only other general officers are a Treasurer and an Executive Committee. The General Secretary is Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, Ga., and the Treasurer is Hon. Geo. H. Jackson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Those who attended the conference at Buffalo are only about one-third of the persons who in writing have given assurance of their support of the movement.

This movement, begun by men representative of the best training, conscience and character of the race, is destined to have a large influence in counteracting dangerous tendencies; in providing hope, courage and inspiration for a despondent people, and in presenting to the American people that view of human rights which makes for large freedom, educational,

political and industrial.

Prof. DuBois in his "Souls of Black Folk," has given the best expression within the race, of the race's aspiration for the best things in life. His selection as the leader of "The Niagara Movement," serves therefore the useful purpose of making it clear that those who work with him are of the belief that equality of right is the only solution of the American problem, mis-called the negro problem.

DANGER AHEAD.

It is the intention of North and South Carolina and many other Southern States to encourage foreign immigration. This means that the colored population in the South must either get up and get or be servants for this foreign element. It is a scheme to get rid of the negro entirely and the sooner the colored man can leave the South the better it will be for him. It will be but a short time before this unruly element, which is causing so much trouble at home, will rise up and put down bossism and oppression. The white Southerner will not be able to deal with this class as he does the colored man. This element is fleeing from oppression and certainly it will not go where it reigns supreme or where law and order have no conscience. The white South will regret the elimination of the faithful negro. He has been faithful to the white man long before his emancipation and subsequent thereto. Let the South be filled with foreign emigrants. The South may prosper for a time, but when this foreign element becomes citizenized, what will become of the Southern gentleman? The white foreigner will but tamely submit to indignities, oppression, tyranny and murder as the humiliating colored man. He will teach the white Southerner a lesson. The Southern gentleman's congressional and judicial occupation will be gone. The colored man has long since ceased weeping. He has determined either to be a man or a citizen, the South to the contrary notwithstanding.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

It was an honor to a Roman citizen when he was attacked, to say that "I am a Roman citizen." But how different is our American citizenship! The more the colored man does the less he is thanked for it. He is obedient to the laws of his government and faithful to the Constitution of the United States. He is willing and ready to take up arms in defense of his republic and defend American citizens against foreign invasion. What is our American citizenship? Does it mean anything to the colored man? The colored man, it is true, is too sentimental. He disregards that feature in his citizenship that makes nations great and republics powerful. THE BEE would advise the colored man to forget the color of his skin and think alone as to how he can best improve his condition. It is not necessary to be regarded a "white" man to receive recognition. A man can do noble deeds and moral acts which will command respect and consideration among those with whom he comes in contact. A good citizen is respected by everybody, be he black or white, gray or yellow. It is the narrow contracted individual who has prejudices. The man or woman with noble principles never thinks of his color. It is the common man or woman who believes that he or she is degraded by associating with a colored man or woman. The well-reared white person, who has been used to something will not attempt to degrade his fellow man. Just why the colored man should be despised and ostracized, THE BEE has not yet found out. The moment a foreigner lands upon American soil he is treated as a man and taken in as a brother. He may be a Nihilist of Russia or some other dangerous individual. The colored man who has lived in this country all his life is not even treated as a common dog.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Elsewhere in THE BEE will be read with interest the great national movement among the educated colored men of America. It is a movement that will command the respect and confidence of the civilized world. The address to the country to a document that can not be misunderstood. Printer if he is to be retired.

There is nothing in it to which any one can take offense. There was not a delegate present who lacks manhood. They are men of the highest intellectual ability and neither do any of them belong to the apologetic class of colored men. This Niagara movement believes in everything the white man believes in. There is no middle ground to take. This movement doesn't believe in the hypocritical teachings of men who have placed the negro in his present condition today. The colored man has been led by false leaders and it is the intention of the present organization to teach the colored man true American citizenship, and at the same time it will teach him to obey the laws of the land. The Niagara movement means everything it indicates. No better man than Dr. Du Bois could have been placed at the head of this new movement. He is a scholar of the highest intellectual order and a man who commands the respect of the nation. He is no trimmer. He is no apologist. He believes in the negro and believes that the negro is capable of doing just what other races do. He depends upon his intellect to earn a livelihood and not upon others who are always willing to use the weak negro to betray his race. He recognizes in the negro noble traits and not childish traits. He doesn't believe in the revised constitutions of the South and neither does he give an excuse for their passage. In the Niagara movement the negro will rise or fall.

NEW RULES.

The recent rules adopted by Major Sylvester to govern the detective bureau should be strictly enforced. Major Sylvester is no doubt aware that a few changes in that bureau would tend to reform it. He is no doubt aware that he has some liars who must walk the chalk line and if they don't they will not be given an opportunity to explain. A man's color should be no bar for his dismissal from the force. No officer, white or black, has any right to be retained in the service who is morally unfit. Major Sylvester will see to it that men who inaugurate jobs to convict or to disgrace an individual will get all that is coming to them.

There are some honorable and reputable men in the detective bureau, and will not resort to corruption to make a record or to convict an innocent person. The Major is to be commended for his new rules.

PENSION OFFICE PROMOTIONS.

Not for twenty years has a colored man in the Pension Office, failed to receive a promotion till the other day when over one hundred clerks in all classes were promoted and not one competent or worthy colored man. Even under a Democratic administration, colored men who were found competent received promotions. THE BEE is inclined to believe that the new Commissioner was not aware that the subordinate chiefs made these hundred promotions and failed to advance one colored clerk. It seems that the whole business was intentionally done. However, THE BEE calls the attention of the new Commissioner to this affair and asks him if he was aware that not one colored clerk received a promotion? The principle of this administration is a "square deal" for everybody. THE BEE is inclined to believe that the new Commissioner will investigate these recent promotions.

MR. RICKETTS' LOYAL.

No one will believe that Mr. O. J. Ricketts, the present foreman of printing in the Government Printing Office, is in any way disloyal to Public Printer Palmer. Mr. Ricketts realizes the fact that Mr. Palmer has been his true friend and benefactor. This charge is made by the enemies of Mr. Ricketts, who know that not a word of truth is in the charge. It would not be an act of disloyalty on the part of Mr. Ricketts to apply for the position of Public Printer if the President stated that he did not intend to reappoint Mr. Palmer. THE BEE conscientiously believes that Mr. Palmer would be pleased to see Mr. Ricketts Public Printer if he is to be retired.

THE SOUTH AND FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

From the Times.

Just to show that it isn't worried about the alleged dangers that unrestricted foreign immigration to this country is going to subvert our institutions, the State of North Carolina has filed application for 200,000 of the immigrants who are expected to arrive in this country during the next few years. North Carolina and its Southern neighbor both feel, to paraphrase a celebrated and somewhat famous discussion between the executives of these two sister commonwealths that it's a long time between immigration ships. Both States figure that they are full of opportunities, and need nothing so much as people to turn these into wealth. They have heard that the North, having grown wealthy and populous and full of industries while it is receiving the stream of foreigners, is now satisfied, so they are anxious to get some of the influx of new population that the North doesn't want.

Special Commissioner Here.

To this end E. W. V. Lucas, special commissioner of the State of North Carolina, bearing credentials from the governor of the State, has been here visiting the Department of Commerce and Labor, especially the immigration department. Mr. Lucas wanted to know how he could get in touch with the incoming immigrants, and was told that the department, unfortunately, could do nothing for him. It had no authority or money, under present laws, to accomplish anything in the nature of directing the immigration stream after it reaches these shores.

Mr. Lucas explained that his State not only felt able to handle 200,000 immigrants, but that it was anxious to get them. He wanted to secure his co-operation of the Government, railroad and steamship authorities to whatever extent in their power to aid in the project.

"We don't want these people all at once," Mr. Lucas is quoted as saying. "We couldn't place them all in a single season, but we can take such a number, if they are willing to work and anxious to better their conditions, in the next few years. We want them in groups and neighborhood companies, if possible, so they shall not become lonesome and homesick. "We have a number of such colonies in the State now, and they are doing well. There is no limit to the opportunities and possibilities of the State for such people, and we need them. The whole South needs them. The labor question there grows more serious every year, and this appears to be the one solution of it."

More Power Is Needed.

Mr. Lucas was referred, for any effective co-operation, to the railroads operating in the South, and to the New York immigration officials. He went from Washington to New York with letters to the authorities there, and will pursue his investigations further.

The immigration officials under the Department of Commerce and Labor explain that they cannot give any useful assistance to communities thus desirous of securing immigration. It is the opinion of department officials that Congress ought to give them power to do this sort of work, with plenty of authority and a reasonable amount of money.

PREACHERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

The Preachers' Aid Association met in annual session at Wilberforce, Ohio, June 14th, 1904. Bishop B. F. Lee presided. He delivered an address that inspired the B. A. A. He was pleased with the work done in the last year—financially and numerically. It is now in a most healthy condition. The membership has grown four times larger than at the last meeting for as was reported at the General Conference.—Christian Recorder.

DR. DAN WILLIAMS IN NEW YORK.

Last week one of the biggest Medical Societies of New York city held its annual banquet and had Dr. Daniel H. Williams of Chicago for its guest of honor. Letters of regret were read at the banquet from prominent professional men from many states and the biggest social affair of the season in America's noted city. "The Williams' subject was, "The Man With the Knife."—Chicago Conservator.

Mr. W. C. Lewis, Jr. of Chester

has been recently elected a member of the faculty of the State College at Orangeburg, S. C. Mr. Lewis went north a few years ago and fitted himself in harness and saddle maker's trade, and because of his special proficiency in the business he became the choice of the Board of directors for this position. He is a comparatively young man, the son of Mr. W. C. Lewis, Sr., a highly respectable, and successful farmer living about four miles north of Chester. We congratulate Mr. Lewis on this manifestation of his worth.—The Rock Hill Messenger.

"JIM CROW" BEAT AT HIS OWN GAME.

Several Whites Patronize Colored Car Line.

From the Chicago Idea.
Jacksonville, Fla., July 10, 1905.
I arrived in Jacksonville Sunday and was much pleased to see and learn of the condition of the colored people

and it was surprising to see them on the upward move.

They have a street car line owned and operated by themselves, having UNIFORMED MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS the same as the white people. They are running quite a number of cars and doing a big business. I was also informed that the State had enacted a law to stop the colored people from riding in the front seats of the car, making them ride in the last two seats, or in other words to have what is known as the Jim Crow car service, and it was represented by all the colored people and they are standing their own grounds and are making all white persons who ride on the colored lines take the last two seats and the colored man sits in the front seats to carry their end. All of the churches have joined them, and the colored hack lines have also joined in and are hauling passengers for the same fare that the street cars are carrying them for.

The colored people say that they will not stand for the insulting act, and as one of their citizens was arrested for taking a front seat on one of the traction lines Saturday, they are going to contest the law to see whether it is constitutional to discriminate.

This colored traction line has a large park and a fine pavilion and plenty of amusement for the people, and it is well patronized by them; and as far as I could learn there are quite a number of business enterprises among the colored people there. They were to start on an extension of a new line out to the ostrich farm on the St. Johns river Monday, where quite a large number of men would be employed. It looked so strange to see what the negroes are doing in the South when there is so much in their way. So you see what is meant by a "boycott" in the South. So far as I could see, the colored people are doing all of the work, such as station porters and express and baggage porters and firemen on the roads, and doing all of the driving and freight house work, as such work is beneath the notice of white men. "Anything for the negro," is the term used by white men that is not elevating to him.

On my arrival in Atlanta I was much pleased to find in the new Union station a fine lunch room and counter for the colored people passing through there. One entering the station could not wish for any better accommodation in London or Chicago. In this lunch counter room the cashier was a young colored lady of nice appearance, and a gentlemanly looking colored man as head waiter, with a crew of nice colored boys as waiters. Now, when one says hard things about the South, tell them to look at the opportunity for using their education, when here you cannot do anything for the poor whites.

Nashville is also a good example for the colored man, and it is pleasing to see so many of the young men at good jobs.

H. B. ANDERSON.

The senior editor of this paper ended his sixth year on last Sunday as pastor of the Galilean Baptist Church. There were good congregations on all day. The church is much encouraged over the work done in this field during the past six years. The pastor began his seventh year's work with the active support of every department of the church. The officers and church have decided to tender the pastor a reception on the 20th of the present month, at which time the entire Baptist Ministerial Union will be invited to attend. A full report of the church's work will be made on the night of the reception. The public is invited to be present.—The Baptist Truth.

The agitation for the Editor of the "Bee" to give us a daily should bear fruit. We need such papers in all our large cities. The question, will it go is answered if those in a position decide to just make it go. Anything will live in this old world that we make live.—The Phonograph.

The reputation gained by Baltimore as a city of prejudice has reached far and wide, and instead of having thousands of colored Christian Endeavorers to attend the great convention, the numbers went hardly into the hundreds. Thousands of both colored and white remained away on account of that reputation, Christian principles and local prejudices do not work very well together. Baltimore should mend her ways.—The Afro-American Ledger.

The Washington Bee, an ably edited race journal has passed its twenty fifth milestone of usefulness. The event was fittingly celebrated by representative citizens and friends and the editor, Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Sr., presented costly tokens in appreciation of his long and efficient service. Many able and brilliant speeches were delivered by distinguished men.—The Southwestern Christian Advocate.

WILL TEST LAW SEPARATING RACES.

Passenger Arrested for violation of Law.

From the Florida Sentinel.
The Jacksonville Times-Union of July 9th states the case as follows:

James E. Cashin, a well-known colored man, was placed under arrest about noon yesterday by Constable A. E. Lightbody on an affidavit sworn out by Herman M. Knauth, charging a violation of the Jim Crow street car law. Cashin violated the law to test its validity.

The arrest was made at the corner of Bay and Clay streets. It is said that Cashin boarded a Riverside car, No. 79, of the Jacksonville Electric Company, and took a seat in that portion of the car designated for white people; that he was asked by the conductor to move, and refused to do so, hence the arrest.

Cashin, the defendant, was taken to Justice E. E. Willard's office, and at once secured the services of Wetmore and Purcell, colored, to defend him. Cashin was released on a security bond of \$50, signed by Charles H. Hagan and Peter F. Johnson, colored.

Justice Willard set the case for Monday morning, July 17th, at 10 o'clock, at which time many law points will be argued. Should Justice Willard hold Cashin for trial in the Criminal Court, it is the purpose of his attorneys to go before Judge Call on a petition of habeas corpus, when the constitutionality of the law will be argued.

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER Editor of the Boston Guardian.

All honor to a brave young man who dares
Speak for his race in no uncertain tone;
Whose journal, once a week this message bears:
"O race of mine, arise! and claim your own."

This, at a time when leaders (?) of the race
Have made a sneak ng (truce with sin and guilt)
And cry, "O master, give us self and place,
And do with us and to us as thou wilt."

But this young man, unknown of face to me,
Hath spurned the proffered bribe of power and purse,
And shown such here-soul as used to be
The poet's crowning theme of epic verse.

'Tis fit that he should live about the Bay,
Whose waves exultant leap in glee, and broke,
As rolled the numbers, smoother far than they,
To charm the ear when Wendell Phillips spoke.

'Tis meet that Trotter should have pitch'd his tent
In Massachusetts—holy ground—where dwelt
The forces that convulsed a continent,
And wrought a deed that all the world hath felt.

How blest that he in sighs of Bunker Hill,
Hath Freedom's banner to its breeze unfurled,
Where one time sang—yea, where is singing still—
Lowell—sole poet of the Western World.

I need not mention Sumner, Garrison, Longfellow, Whittier,—all thy immortal band
That make the old Bay State the central one,
The first for liberty to take her stand.

In Trotter re-incarnate is the glow
That quenches flame'd in every patriot breast,
When 'twas a hiss a by-word, and a show,
To speak a single word for the oppressed.

Upon the future-swaying scaffold, see Undaunted Truth, while Wrong ascends the throne:
She knows the paths ordained of Destiny,
Are but the Master's ways, to men unknown.

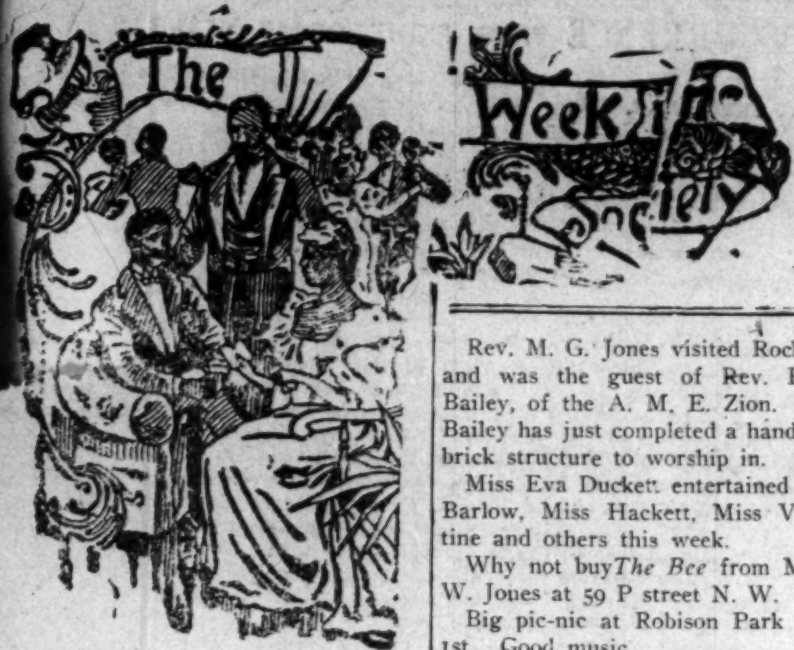
Hence, once again, young man, a Puritan,—
Keep up the good traditions of the stock,
Fight to a finish that which you began,
As beat the waves against old Plymouth Rock.

James Edgar French.
—From the Chicago Conservator.

"A PECULIAR PEOPLE."

The management of THE BEE has arranged with the publisher of "A Peculiar People" so that the work can be in the library of everybody who wants it, at the same time THE WASHINGTON BEE, the most fearless defender of human rights in the United States. This book is a gem. Its contents will tell you the origin of A Peculiar People. Send two (2) dollars and receive a copy of "A Peculiar People" and THE BEE for one year. THE BEE is two dollars per annum and "A Peculiar People" one dollar per copy. You may have both for two dollars—THE BEE for one year with a copy of "A Peculiar People." Send either money order or registered letter, and you will upon receipt of the same, postage prepaid, be sent the book and THE BEE for one year.

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The sister of Mrs. Julia Leftwich died in Florida last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Suyar are in the mountains of Virginia.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw has returned to this city from Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. J. F. Bundy and daughter will leave for the country shortly.

Judge I. G. Kimball of the District branch of the Police Court, will leave the city August 2nd.

Mrs. R. W. Thompson and son arrived in the city last Sunday morning from a short vacation.

Mr. John F. Collins, a member of the bar, is to lead a well-known young society lady to the altar.

Stewart M. Lewis, Thos. L. Jones and friends, will spend a few days at Hampton the first week of August.

Mrs. Goldena Hackney, of Jersey City, N. J., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hattie Minor, 1123 Twelfth street northeast.

The many friends of Miss Ida M. Fillmore are pleased to learn of her appointment as a kindergarten teacher.

Mrs. Bessie Ricks, 347 C street, S. W., has returned from New York, after a pleasant sojourn with friends for a month.

In the District public schools, Miss Fillmore is energetic and studious and was rated very high in the kindergarten examination.

Mrs. Mary Amos of 1337 V street N. W., left the city for New York City last week. She will remain until September.

Mrs. John C. Dancy will leave in a few days for Atlantic City, where she will spend four weeks. She is much improved.

Mrs. Wm. H. Carter, Jr., has returned after a three week's sojourn in the mountains of Virginia. She is in the best of health.

The niece of Br. T. W. Dickson, of Portsmouth, Va., who was recently married in this city with her husband as his guests. They will spend their honeymoon here.

It is rumored that Mr. Thomas Hafe, of Augusta, Ga., and brother-in-law of Register J. W. Lyons, will be married shortly to an accomplished young lady in this city.

Miss Gipsy Taylor, of 334 R street N. W., is spending the summer with her uncle in New York. She will spend a few days with friends in New Jersey the latter part of August.

The legacy left William P. Mitchell by the late Col. Nathaniel McKay, will be paid shortly. Mr. Mitchell will leave soon for a trip to his daughter in New York.

Miss Grace Hope, sister to Mrs. J. W. Lyons, and sister-in-law to Register Lyons, is in the city as their guest. Miss Hope is a very sweet and pretty belle from Augusta, Ga. She will remain all summer.

Mrs. Lloyd W. Quisenberry and her two children, Weldon and Carl, leave for Stafford Co., Va., next week, where they will be the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew Quisenberry, for a month.

Lawyer W. C. Martin has decided to divorce himself from his arduous professional labors for a few days during the month of August. While out he will visit his nephew and nieces, Mr. A. S. Martin and Mrs. Flora Poindexter and Sarah M. Ware, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Kate Hurley, a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis, is spending a few days with her friend and former associate in school work, Mrs. John H. Paynter, at the latter's home, 1205 W street northwest. Miss Hurley has had much pleasure renewing acquaintances formed during a previous visit several years ago and will spend the greater part of her vacation in a quiet mountain resort, returning to St. Louis early in September.

MT. PISGAH NOTES.

BY REV. M. G. W. JONES.

Sunday was a high day in Zion Mt. Pisgah A. U. M. P. Church seems to be superlatively alive.

Rev. M. G. Jones visited Rockville and was the guest of Rev. E. S. Bailey, of the A. M. E. Zion. Rev. Bailey has just completed a handsome brick structure to worship in. Miss Eva Duckett entertained Miss Barlow, Miss Hackett, Miss Valentine and others this week. Why not buy *The Bee* from M. G. W. Jones at 59 P street N. W. Big pic-nic at Robison Park Aug. 1st. Good music.

SILCATT SPRINGS.

Among the arrivals at Silcatt Springs, Loudon county, Va., are: Prof. John Lowe, Dr. Sarah Brown, Miss Fairfax Brown, Miss Lula Lowe, Misses Jeanette E. Anderson, Compton, of Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Francis' daughter.

THE STORK VISITS A POET.

Special to *The Bee*. Cleveland, Ohio, July 17.—Saturday morning, July 15, the stork paid visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Emery Allen, and presented them with a fine son. Both mother and son are doing well. Mr. Allen already expresses the early hope that his son may be blessed with talent along the literary line, and that he may some day be a credit to his race.

AT GALBRAITH CHURCH.

Monday, July 17, Galbraith Church Committee on Building and Repairs awarded the contracts to the different contractors to begin the work the first part of August.

There will not be any interruption during the repairing services will be the same.

Dr. Corrothers is making every effort to raise a large sum of money the first Sunday in September.

When those who know Galbraith church best and picture the condition four or more years back would not think it was the same church. This is one of the times when you can say "God moves in a mysterious way." Wonderful success would not have visited Galbraith church only through God's mysterious wisdom.

Galbraith church is better to-day than she has ever been, the congregation is larger, you can scarcely get a seat at the Sunday morning services.

Miss Katie West, a member of Galbraith church is very sick and confined to her room.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

The initiating team that did such splendid work at Corinthian Lodge No. 3857 on the evening of the 10th instant was composed of the following brethren: N. F. David Rinker, Bloom of Youth Lodge 1368; N. G. Arthur Frazier, Young Men's Progressive Lodge 4156; V. G. J. B. Ruffin, Osceola Lodge 2033; Mentor J. N. Lawson and Conductor G. W. McKenzie, Young Men's Progressive Lodge 4156; Inside Guardian, Chas. Rowe, Corinthian Lodge, No. 3857; Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Howard, Rising Sun Lodge 1365. Several prominent members of Harmony Lodge 818, Alexandria, Va., were present by special invitation.

W. L. Houston, Grand Director of the S. C. of M. G. U. O. of O. F. in America, will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia, where he will remain a week or ten days attending to the second annual meeting of the Board.

The many friends of Brother Henry W. Honesty, the delegate to the D. G. L. from Union Friendship Lodge are pleased to learn that his estimable wife is recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. A. V. Chase, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Beatriz Lucinda Chase, will leave the city for Richmond, Va., next month.

Dr. Bruce Evans is in the city looking after his fences. The doctor looks well.

A large representation was present at the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Eighth street between D and E streets, southwest, on Sunday evening last, the occasion being the twenty-third anniversary of Golden Reef Lodge No. 2362. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. M. W. Traver, pastor of the church. H. Dyson, N. G., presided, and P. N. F. T. E. Hill acted as master of ceremonies. H. Braxton, the efficient P. S., read a brief history of the lodge. The financial collection, which was a good one, was presented to the church. P. G. M. W. H. Bagby and P. N. F. Lewis Frazier, H. W. Wilson and W. H. Thomas are prominent members of this lodge. Grand Director W. L. Houston was present and was introduced to the audience by the master of ceremonies. Corinthian Lodge No. 3857 had a

"swell" initiation Monday evening last. Capricornus got loose and succeeded in butting thirteen "strangers" into the chain gang. The initiation and degree team was a fine one and furnished mostly by the Young Men's Progressive Lodge No. 4156. More will be said about this team and the ceremonies in the next Bee.

Bro. D. B. Webster, the "Old Cream Jug," is one of the best known Odd Fellows in this jurisdiction. "Brer" Daniel never leaves his smile at home. He really likes to meet the brethren.

RECEPTION TO REV. CORROTHERS.

The Stewardesses of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church gave Dr. S. L. Corrothers a reception last Friday night which was well attended. The usual custom of the churches of the District of Columbia is to give their pastor a reception immediately on his return. It has been several weeks since Dr. S. L. Corrothers returned to Galbraith Church and it was mentioned by the president of the Stewardesses' Board, Mrs. M. Tapscott, that they wanted to see if Dr. Corrothers wished to remain and thoroughly convinced if he came to stay before they would receive him in a social way. The suggestion was drawn out of the remarks made by Rev. Wallace of the Metropolitan Church who said in his talk that the Stewardesses were rather late in welcoming Dr. Corrothers' return.

Mrs. M. Tapscott, president of the Stewardesses, presided at the meeting. Her members were certainly very true to her; they stayed around her and gave what assistance she needed.

The programme was opened by Recorder Dancy. He told of the many good things about Dr. Corrothers and what he had accomplished since his stay in Washington and at Galbraith Church. Mr. Chas. Lively, one of the older members of the church, spoke in complimentary terms of Dr. Corrothers and how the people valued his good work.

Rev. Blackwell made very encouraging remarks along the line of the good work Dr. Corrothers had accomplished. Miss Georgie Makel rendered a charming solo that caught the ears of the well attended audience.

Rev. Wallace, of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church, gave a talk. I knew all who heard him expected more than what they heard. It is in the air that Rev. Wallace is one of the finest pulpit orators in the Zion connection among the Washington churches.

Dr. Wiseman spoke very briefly of what he knew of Galbraith and how deserving the members were of having a good man, as their present pastor.

Just before the close of the meeting Mrs. Mary Shaw presented the pastor with a very fine black suit of clothes. Dr. Corrothers responded very encouragingly, thanking them for thoughtfulness and their kindness.

After the programme had reached its end the Stewardesses had prepared refreshments to serve the general public.

The closing remarks were made by Mr. William Graham.

THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

Continued From First Page.

still stand for equal opportunity and who have given and still give of their wealth and of their poverty for our advancement.

And while we are demanding, and ought to demand, and will continue to demand the rights enumerated above, God forbid that we should ever forget to urge corresponding duties upon our people:

The duty to vote.

The duty to respect the rights of others.

The duty to work.

The duty to obey the laws.

The duty to be clean and orderly.

The duty to send our children to school.

The duty to respect ourselves, even as we respect others.

This statement, complaint and prayer we submit to the American people, and to Almighty God.

Signed by W. E. DuBois, Georgia.

William H. Richards, District Columbia.

B. S. Smith, Kansas.

William Monroe Trotter, Massachusetts.

William H. H. Hart, District Columbia.

Representing delegates from 14 States. Assented to by members in 24 States.

Those in attendance at the meeting were: F. H. M. Murray, Alexander, Va.; J. S. Madden, Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Bonner, Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. G. R. Walker, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Emery T. Morris, Cambridge, Mass.; Clement G. Morgan, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Byron Gunner, Newport, R.

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L.; the Rev. W. H. Scott, Woburn, Mass.; E. B. Jourdain, New Bedford, Mass.; W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. H. A. Thompson, New York; J. Max Barber, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. McGhee, St. Paul, Minn.; Isaac Bradley, Kansas City, Kan.; George H. Woodson, Oskaloosa, Ia.; B. S. Smith, Kansas City, Kan.; C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Richards, Washington, D. C.; W. H. H. Hart, Washington, D. C.; J. R. L. Diggs, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. George Frazier Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. M. Hershaw, Washington, D. C.; George H. Jackson, Cincinnati, O.; A. F. Herndon, Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Smith, Cleveland, O.; W. J. Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; R. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.; W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA MOVEMENT FOR BLACK RACE BEGUN.

Representative Colored Men from Fifteen States in Conference at Fort Erie—Prof. DuBois Leader of the Work.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 19, 1905. Representative colored men from fifteen states are in conference at the Fort Erie Beach Hotel and have formed a permanent organization for the improvement of the condition of the colored people, to be known as "The Niagara Movement."

The officers of the society are: Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta, Ga., the general secretary, and George H. Jackson, of Cincinnati, treasurer.

The conference opened Tuesday with fifty-one members in attendance. Meetings were held yesterday and today, which resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions for the improvement of the negro. The movement is national in scope and is started in opposition to the theories of Booker T. Washington, who advises the colored man in the South to confine himself to work and let the affairs of state alone.

The members of the new society favor manhood suffrage, and hope by means of the new movement to accomplish their ideals.

Prof. DuBois, the general secretary, is well-known as the author of "The Soul of the Black Man." He has lectured in this city before the Equality Club and at the Westminster Church on Delaware avenue.

The platform of the Niagara Movement follows:

Freedom of speech and criticism; an unfettered and unsubsidized race press; manhood suffrage; the abolition of all class distinction based simply on race and color; recognition of human brotherhood as a practical present creed; the recognition of the highest and best human training as the monopoly of no class or race; a belief in the dignity of manual toil; united effort to realize these ideals under courageous leadership.

The Niagara Movement will hold annual meetings. The work of the organization will consist in appointing a committee in each state to co-operate with congressmen and legislators to secure just legislation for the colored people, and the committees will from time to time issue literature and reports of the progress of the work. Those in attendance at the meeting are:

F. H. M. Murray, Alexandria, Va.; J. S. Madden, Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Bonner, Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. G. R. Walker, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Emery T. Morris, Cambridge, Mass.; Clement G. Morgan, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Byron Gunner, Newport, R. I.; the Rev. W. H. Scott, Woburn, Mass.; E. B. Jourdain, New Bedford, Mass.; W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. H. A. Thompson, New York, N. Y.; J. Max Barber, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. McGhee, St. Paul, Minn.; Isaac Bradley, Kansas City, Kan.; George H. Woodson, Oskaloosa, Ia.; B. S. Smith, Kansas City, Kan.; C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Richards, Washington, D. C.; W. H. H. Hart, Washington, D. C.; J. R. L. Diggs, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. George Frazier Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. M. Hershaw, Washington, D. C.; George H. Jackson, Cincinnati, O.; A. F. Herndon, At-

Sumner Hill, A. C. 1892. Organized as Minute Men 1930 incorporated 1905



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1900—W. P. Wallace, J. Genus, B. Robinson, J. D. Lawson.

Committee of Arrangements—H. E. Grymes, Chairman; J. A. Thomas, T. Keith, J. Yates.

1903—J. H. Smith, President; E. Parker, Vice-President; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer; H. E. Grymes, Secretary; G. Brown, T. Keith, C. Richardson, H. Luckett, Ben Bond.

J. Yates, Chaplain; A. Luckett, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Honorary Members—C. Herbert, W. Grimes, D. Blanford, J. Thomas, J. Smith, B. Herbert, W. A. Carter.

Round trip, 25 cents. Children under 12, accompanied by parents, free.

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lanta, Ga.; H. C. Smith, Cleveland, O.; W. J. Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; R. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.; W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.

At the close of the conference this afternoon the following committees were appointed: An interstate committee on condition and needs, committee of economic opportunity, finance committee, committee on organization, committee on the press and public opinion, committee on health protection, committee on legal defense and civil rights, committee on voting, committee on education, committee on crime, rescue and reform.

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5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

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TELLS OF HIS AGONY.

EMPEROR EUGENIE'S LETTER
ON NAPOLEON'S END.

In Missive, Written to Friend, Just
Published, She Tells of Bona-
parte's Last Scenes—King
Dearly Loved France.

Paris.—In connection with the presence in Paris of Empress Eugenie, a highly interesting letter written by her to Mme. Cornu, foster-sister of Napoleon III., has just been published. It was believed that the document was given out by M. Franceschini Pietri, though this is not known as an absolute fact. Mme. Cornu, while the emperor was in the hands of the English surgeons in January, 1873, at Chislehurst, asked for news of the patient, whose painful malady had been diagnosed before the outbreak of the Franco-German war by Dr. Nelaton, Dr. Ricord, Dr. Fauvel, Dr. Curvisart and Dr. Germain Sec. The empress replied:

"My dear Mme. Cornu: I have just received your letter, and I lose not a moment in giving you news of our very, very dear patient. It would be impossible to tell you all that he has suffered. He has, I think, felt the largest part of moral and physical suffering that it has ever been the lot of one man to bear. At last they have found, after examination, a stone as large as a chestnut. Sir Henry Thompson effected two operations to-day. The local phenomena are still serious. The general strength is good. We cherish, accordingly, a hope which can be founded reasonably on reassuring symptoms. In spite of all, however, my anxiety is extreme. I pass from complete calmness to utter despair. My poor boy is, thank God, at Woolwich, and that enables us to reassure him completely and more than we can reassure ourselves.

"After the discovery of the stone Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull both remarked that they could not understand how my dear emperor was able to remain five hours in the saddle at Sedan. Will there at last arise a cry for justice in France. France, where he so loved, and loves still, to silence the frightful calumnies which have caused him so much suffering? People, as well as individuals, may be surprised for a moment when events hurry along precipitously, but we who to those for whom the hour of justice never comes. Sometimes, on seeing certain children tearing the wings of butterflies, and tormenting poor things that cannot show signs of suffering, I have made the comparison, and have thought that people sometimes pluck out the heart and hurt it without knowing the evil they do, with an eternal smile on their lips. My letter is rather incoherent, but you, my dear Mme. Cornu, will understand my state of mind at the present moment. Always yours affectionately. Eugenie."

On the day after this letter was written the emperor died. In giving out the document for publication, the person whose name is not mentioned, but which is surmised, said: "Let whoever may be deceived by the sort of shyness which causes the empress to conceal her emotion and to remain impassive, read this letter in which she makes, amid the tortures of anxiety, a first appeal to the justice of history."

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.
Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away in the morning sunlight glittering on the snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away, forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their old ocean lays bare its secrets

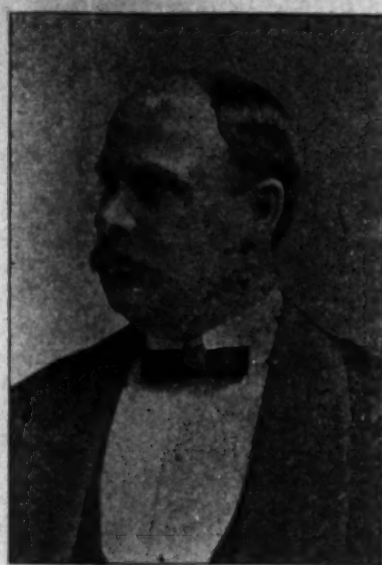


human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh Street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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A HIGH DEGREE

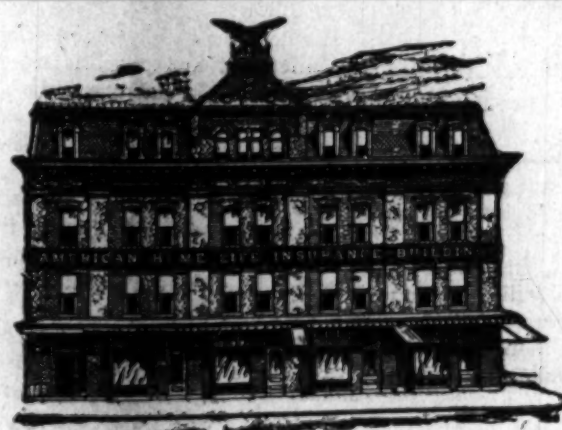


of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
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PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.
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Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.
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(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

NINTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST,
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

OF RARE OCCURRENCE WINS FIGHT OF 17 YEARS.

FEW EARTHQUAKES ARE RECORDED IN PARIS.

Last Seismic Disturbance That Was Registered There Took Place on May 31, 1889—The Value of Seismographs.

Paris.—M. Joseph Jaubert, director of the municipal observatories of the Tour Saint-Jacques and the Parc Montsouris, communicates the following:

It is recorded that a seismic movement has been felt at Grenoble and at various points in the Alps, and that earthquakes were noticed in different parts of France, chiefly in the Alps, and partly in the north.

In Paris these phenomena are fairly rare, the last that was registered having taken place in May 31, 1889. No documents are to hand giving details of any earthquakes that may have occurred further back than the fifteenth century, but since that period the following are on record:

April 6, 1580, one which caused some damage in the outskirts in the northwest and demolished a portion of the church at Pontoise; September 18, 1691, a very extensive movement signified in England and Germany; October 6, 1711; January 18 and April 30, 1756; January 20, 1760; May 31, 1821; February 19, 1822; July 1, 1841, especially on the left bank of the Seine; April 1, 1853, at Sevres; July 1, 1855; September 14, 1866, mainly in this neighborhood; January 23, 1878, lasting from eight to ten seconds (in Paris there were fairly accentuated oscillations, and in the quartier du Marais, at Montmartre and at Versailles there were light tremors felt); August 16, 1885; February 23, 1887 (this earthquake coincided with that which caused such serious harm on the Gulf of Genoa littoral); finally, that of May 31, 1889, felt in Paris and outskirts.

Earthquakes are registered with the aid of instruments called seismographs, based as a rule upon the movement of a pendulum produced by the shock, which movement inscribes automatically the direction, intensity and duration of the said shock.

Observation of the earth's magnetism shows a correlation between certain magnetic perturbations and the movements of the earth. The latter are often a fairly long way off, as, for instance, on July 10, 1894, when the magnetic curves registered at the Parc Saint-Maur marked a great disturbance at ten minutes to 11 o'clock, the local time corresponding to 24 minutes to 11 at Constantinople. Now, at the latter town an earthquake took place at 24 minutes past ten—that is to say, it took only 12 minutes for the tremor to pass from Constantinople to Paris. In other words, a pace was attained of 3,100 meters per second.

The earthquake which took place some weeks ago in the Rhone valley and spread as far as Switzerland was registered almost simultaneously by the magnetic instruments at the Parc Saint-Maur and the Pic du Midi. Only important stations possess seismographic instruments, and only, too, in countries where earthquakes are frequent, such, for instance, as Japan, where nearly all the meteorological stations have seismographs. In the Alps, too, earthquakes are regularly registered.

In places where there are no observation stations there has been established a kind of graduated scale, which classifies the earthquakes into ten categories, according to the damage or accidents caused.

CAPTURE CANADIAN TRADE.

American Shrewdness Has Acquired Considerable South African Business of Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont.—It would appear that the natural shrewdness and tactical ability of American business men is too much for their Canadian competitors to overcome. One of the latest instances of this is shown by the rather unique way in which American firms are capturing from Canadians the South African trade of the latter.

Official investigation has disclosed reasons for the apparent monopolization by United States firms of space in Canadian steamers plying to South Africa and which are subsidized by the Dominion government. It seems that a great many large trading firms in the United States have established agencies in Canada and are buying and shipping Canadian produce on Canadian railways and steamships to South Africa, and getting the benefit of the preference accorded to Canadian products. The man in South Africa is, of course, laboring under the impression that the goods in question, thus handled by American firms, are from the United States, although at points of entry the goods are regarded as Canadian. The Canadian seller makes no effort to correct the impression.

Then, also, the American firms shipping in this way have large distributing agencies all over South Africa, whereas Canadian firms have not. It frequently happens that the latter, on this account, sell their products to their American rivals, who place the products on the market and get the reputation and the profit.

Oscar May Be in Error.

King Oscar is disposed to insist that he is still Norway's king de jure, anyhow. There is said to be some person or other who makes a like claim as to France, but Loubet is transacting the business at present.

No Questions Asked.

Divorced persons must now wait a year after gaining their freedom before they can be married in Illinois, but Michigan is still tying a neat line of wedding knots without asking embarrassing questions.

Stubborn Man Finally Gains His Point and Closes Toll Road—Conflict of Long Standing.

Lancaster, Pa.—For 17 years Columbus O. Rate, residing near the city limits, has fought unaided the Big Spring & Beaver Valley Turnpike company, whose road passed his property, and which, he maintained, was a public nuisance. His victory has finally been won, the court having just ordered the turnpike condemned.

As far back as 1888 Rate first began condemnation proceedings against the company. The latter resisted, and a suit resulted, which Rate won; but the decision was reversed by the supreme court. Rate then refused to pay toll, and threatened to tear down the gate house, thereby inviting another suit to test his allegation that the turnpike was a nuisance and an unnecessary public infliction.

Again he was prosecuted, and won the suit in the lower court, only to be again reversed. Still unrelenting in his determination to close the toll gate, Rate, with the assistance of his neighbors, began an agitation for the extension of South Duke street. It was finally opened to a point beyond the company's tollhouse, enabling travelers to get into and out of the city without paying toll.

This was a practical victory for Rate, for the company's business was in time almost completely destroyed. The road was soon in a deplorable condition, owing to lack of repairs, and then Rate again took steps to have it condemned and the toll gate removed.

These have at last been successful, and the turnpike is now a free public highway. Nearly the entire length of the turnpike was within the city limits.

DOG A MOTHER TO CHICKS

Canine Shelters Wee Feathered Creatures—Chases Cats with Criminal Intentions.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Edward G. Naumann is the owner of seven little chickens which were brought to life in an incubator. Mr. Naumann is also the owner of a pet dog. The dog was basking in the sunshine the day the little chickens were turned out to scratch, and one of the little chickens butted up against him and immediately took shelter under his fleecy hair. The six others followed suit.

The dog did not resent the intrusion and the chickens made themselves very much at home, making short excursions from their shelter and then running back again. When the dog got up and moved he was followed by the batch of little chickens, and when he lay down again the chicks again used him for a shelter. The intimacy thus formed developed into a mutual attachment, and the dog assumed a guardianship over the chickens.

The dog, Mr. Naumann says, is a wonderful guardian and protector. While there are no fences around Llewellyn avenue premises, yet such is the sagaciousness of the dog and his intuitive ideas of surveying and geography that if the chickens attempt to cross the line of the Naumann place, the dog noses them back to their proper bounds, and if a cat appears in the neighborhood the dog puts it to flight. The dog is very considerate of his charges and when they want to rest he lies down and the chickens cuddle up against him.

ICE THIRTY FEET THICK.

Remarkable Discovery Made by Connecticut Man Seeking Cold Water in a Well.

New Haven, Conn.—The people up in Coventry have been astonished to find this year in the early summer a well in a farm yard which is still frozen to the depth of 30 feet. Nothing like this has been known in Connecticut in years, the heavy ice banks of 1888 having receded by this time of year.

So "fishy" did this story seem that a Hartford reporter, exceptional for his veracity, personally looked the matter up. He found that the well had not been used recently, and that when the farmer on whose premises it was thought he would like a drink of cold water tried to draw it his bucket struck a hard substance.

Getting into the well, the farmer found that the top of the well was thick with ice, which reached at least 30 feet in a solid chunk to the bottom. The well has performed unusual feats in keeping ice in recent years, but nothing so remarkable as this.

Beggars Print a Paper.

It has been discovered that the Paris beggars' guild circulates a four-cent weekly in Paris, giving the news of fraternity doings, articles upon the latest discoveries of means to wring tears and cash from the tender-hearted, announcement of society affairs at which beggars may hope for a rich harvest, want ads, such as: "A member seeks a colleague able to simulate fits." "Wanted—Blind boy, curly-headed preferred, able to play the violin." The police, having found the list of subscribers, expect to be able to purge the chapel doors of watering places of many impostors.

Boycott on Togo.

When some of our various \$100,000 men hear that Admiral Togo's salary is only \$3,000, they may feel some inclination to boycott him for cutting rates.

Oscar Stands Pat.

King Oscar refuses to let any of his boys or their boys occupy the throne of Norway. Evidently Oscar is not a believer in the efficacy of scattered shot.

KAISER A POOR MAN.

HAS DIFFICULTY IN MEETING EXPENSES DESPITE INCOME.

German Emperor Receives \$5,000,000 Annually—Spends Little for Clothing and Luxuries—Where Money Goes.

London.—The German emperor, with an annual income of approximately \$21,000,000, is a poor man, and has great difficulty in making both ends meet. He does not receive a farthing in his capacity as German emperor, but fulfills the duties of his honorary position free of charge to the federation of German states. The kaiser draws his income, first, as king of Prussia, and second, as a private landowner.

His income as king of Prussia amounts approximately to \$2,800,000 per annum. The emperor of Russia receives an annual allowance of approximately \$1,000,000, and the emperor of Austria an annual allowance of more than \$800,000. Both these monarchs receive additional allowances for certain definite purposes, and both of them own vast landed estates far superior in acreage to the German emperor's possessions.

The sultan of Turkey receives an annual allowance of \$2,000,000, and the king of Italy draws over \$600,000 per annum, while the incomes of several monarchs of smaller states are nearly as large as that of the king of Prussia.

The amount of \$2,800,000 granted annually to the German emperor in his capacity of king of Prussia is not taken from the national exchequer, but from revenues from state domains which were formerly the private property of the Prussian royal house. The crown lands were handed over to the state, and in return the state pays a fixed annual income to the monarch.

The kaiser owns 83 landed estates, comprising a total of 250,000 acres. He is the greatest landowner in Germany.

The kaiser's workmen are paid abnormally high wages, and all his employees receive liberal pensions in their old age or in case of sickness. He also provides liberally for his widows and children out of his private purse. All



EMPEROR WILLIAM.
(This Ruler Finds It Hard to Make Ends Meet with Income of \$20,000,000.)

these payments consume a large proportion of the profits, so that the emperor's income from his estates is comparatively small.

Practically speaking, the German emperor is thus obliged to live on his royal income of \$2,800,000 per annum, which is altogether insufficient for his requirements. The kaiser has no personal extravagances, but lives a simple and strenuous life of hard work and little luxury. He spends little money on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its inferiority.

The kaiser is not a dandy, and spends a comparatively small amount every year on his clothes. The horses he rides are not particularly good breed, and not unusually expensive. He is not a gambler, and does not indulge in other dissipated pleasures which would be excusable in his position.

He is, however, extravagant in one respect, namely, in keeping up the imperial magnificence of his court on a scale never previously attempted by a king of Prussia. The support of relatives forms a first charge on the kaiser's income. He has to provide an annual income for his six sons, and has to maintain a separate court for several more distant relatives.

The kaiser travels in the same splendor in which he lives at home. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by a large suite of officers and gentlemen and of household and court officials.

During his recent Mediterranean trip the kaiser gave away 80 diamond rings, 150 diamond pins, 33 necklaces, 20 golden watches, 100 golden cigarette cases, and 20 other articles of jewelry to various persons from whom he received attention in the course of his journey. The whole Mediterranean trip is estimated to have cost \$260,000. The cost of the kaiser's journey to Palestine six years ago exceeded \$100,000.

Apart from his expenditure for purposes of royal display, the kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art and of the drama. He is continually ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense, and buys pictures for presentation to public galleries.

The kaiser maintains the Royal opera house, the Royal theater in Berlin, and the Royal theater at Weissenhof at his own expense. All three theaters are conducted only partially as profit making concerns.

With all these financial burdens the kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his income, and has been obliged to borrow money from some of his wealthy subjects. The kaiser has never borrowed money from Prussian noblemen, but only from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers.

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

The Most Important Portrait of Our First President Yet Produced Is Work of D'Angers.

New York.—There have been many portraits of Washington. Prominence is always a shining mark for the painter or the sculptor. Portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and by Rembrandt Peale, and dozens of artists, sculptors and engravers of lesser rank, are abundant, and yet it has been the opportunity of a noted French sculptor, David d'Angers, to give to the world the most important portrait of Washington, the man, yet produced.

The original bust of Washington by David was subscribed for by a number of patriotic Frenchmen in the year 1826. The bust, in marble, was finally presented to the United States, and given a place in the library of



BUST OF WASHINGTON.
(Profile of D'Angers Portrait of Our First President.)

congress, the only location available at that time for the exhibition of such art works. Unfortunately, this bust was destroyed by fire, which occurred in the library on the morning of December 24, 1851. This fire also destroyed a large number of valuable works of art, among them a bust of Lafayette, also by David.

In Angers, the native town of the artist, are preserved all of the models of this renowned sculptor, which were bequeathed to the museum of Angers by the artist at the time of his death.

The loss of the bust, in marble, was deeply felt by the sculptor and by the French nation. David was in exile when the news of its destruction was brought to him, and he bemoaned his unfortunate condition and the loss of a work which he had considered a masterpiece.

Love for the United States has not diminished in France. A short time since the project of again presenting to this country a bust of Washington by David was commenced; the plaster model being still in existence, the work was finished in bronze. As in 1826, this work was subscribed for by citizens of the French nation, and it is a memorable fact that the three names heading the list of subscribers are those of Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse, descendants of the persons of these names, who were valued allies of the United States in the struggle for independence.

SHEEP IN HARNESS.

Maine Man Trains Animal to Haul Son and Litter Is Eager of All Companions.

Portland, Me.—All of the youngsters in Center Montville envy Charles Carter when he drives out with "Snowball."

Charlie is a bright little fellow, and weighs 53 pounds, while "Snowball" is a fine Cotswold ewe, two years old and weighs 120 pounds.

Charlie and "Snowball" have been inseparable companions since the sheep was a tiny orphan lamb.

The boy holds long and confidential conversations with his woolly playmate, and is firm in the conviction



CHARLIE'S DRIVING RIG.

that the animal understands everything that is told to her.

Charlie's father is something of a horseman, and it was natural that the son should take the sheep in hand and train him to harness. All last summer "Snowball" hauled his little driver to the post office, to the store and anywhere he wanted to go.

"Snowball" was taught to stand still while being harnessed, to mind the reins and to "back" and "gee."

When the snow spoiled the roads for wheels last fall, Charlie hitched "Snowball" into his sled, which the sheep seemed to enjoy. In fact, the sheep became quite a slow trotter and easily stepped off with three or four others on the sled.

Charlie's father offered the little fellow a fine six-months-old colt for the sheep, not long since, but after due consideration the boy thought he would rather have "Snowball" than take the chances of training the colt to a soapbox wagon or a hand sled.

RELICS HAVE VALUE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS TO CITIES.

General Movement Throughout Country to Preserve Famous Buildings and Trees on Account of Their Attraction to Tourists.

Boston.—What's the matter with ancient history for a municipal asset? Italy—the nation, not the government—would be bankrupt but for Cook's tourists. Stratford-upon-Avon is worth a good-sized manufacturing town to England. Liberty bells rings the changes upon many a fat hotel bill for the benefit of Philadelphia landlords. Most American towns which have historical associations have begun to appreciate them. East and west the landmarks are being preserved. It has been discovered that history made is quite as valuable as history in the making, so far as drawing a crowd is concerned.

"Our bank statements would be smaller by millions every year," said a well-known Boston financial man the other day, "if it were not for the throngs of tourists who come to Boston all the year through, and particularly in the vacation months, to climb Bunker Hill monument, to take Paul Revere's ride by trolley car, to stand under the elm in Cambridge where Washington took command of the American army, to linger for half an hour on the site of the Brook farm experiment, and to read the inscriptions and tablets which have been so plentifully put up all over eastern Massachusetts. Our monuments are money in our pockets."

Not so many years ago the disposition among Boston business men was very different. Only with the greatest difficulty was the Old South meeting house saved by public-spirited citizens from destruction in 1876. Yet there was general public approval two or three years ago when the owners of the historic structure spurned an almost fabulous offer made by a syndicate to build an office building at the corner of Milk and Washington streets. The proposition was not entertained for a moment, and the real estate people had to build around the old church, which stands today much as it stood when the British



PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE.
(Also Church in Whose Belfry Signal Lights Were Hung.)

troops used it as a riding academy, save that it now nestles, so to speak, in the arms of a skyscraper. The only concession for twentieth-century ideas in the Old South, by the way, is a newly installed automatic sprinkler to be used in case of fire, so that over the very balcony in which subjects of George III, used at royal festivals to stand up and sing "God Save the King!" is now extended an array of water pipes ready to save the building.

About the latest movement to conserve one of the historic assets is one looking to keep intact the Paul Revere house in the North end. Situated in the heart of the Italian quarter, this ancient wooden structure has several times been threatened with demolition. It stands on North street, at the foot of the hill surmounted by Christ church, or the Old North Church, as it is more generally known. Only a few months previous to his celebrated ride, Revere had witnessed from this house, which was then situated in the old fashionable part of the town, the massacre in the square between Faneuil hall and the old state house. It is a plain, wooden, three-story edifice in Dutch style, built soon after the fire in 1676—a monument to the good constructive methods employed in colonial days. A very large number of Bostonians are determined that it shall not be torn down while it still holds together.

Similarly every project to transform or demolish a landmark is bitterly opposed, and usually defeated, in Boston. For the past 10 or 12 years a real estate syndicate has been trying vainly to get possession of Park street church, popularly known as "Brimstone Corner," and noted as the headquarters of the orthodox faction in the Unitarian controversy of three-quarters of a century ago—the church, too, in which the first Sunday school was organized in America, and in which the national hymn, "America," was sung for the first time. Although this site, which is opposite the entrances of Park street station, the most frequented of the subway stations of the Boston Elevated company's system, is naturally of immense value, every attempt to acquire it for commercial purposes has been stoutly resisted. Efforts to get the land near by, on which St. Paul's, Daniel Webster's old church, stands, have also failed repeatedly.

Birds Holds Court-Martial. Alderman E. E. Phillips, of Bath, England, formerly mayor of that city, says that he saw an assembly of rooks in the trees surrounding his home. The birds, about 100 in number, appeared to hold a court-martial on three wrongdoers. Suddenly they fell upon the three victims, who soon dropped dead into the garden below. One had a broken and lacerated wing, another a lacerated wound in the throat, and the third a severe injury to the head. Mr. Phillips cannot say what the offense was, but he suspects that jealousy was at the bottom of it.

OLD ENGLISH CLOCK.

Timepiece in York, Me., That Has Served Nine Generations of One Family.

York, Me.—On the height of land in this city overlooking the bay, and from which the warning lights of Boon Island, the Knubble Isles of Shoals and Cape Porpoise may be seen, stands the residence of Hon. Edward C. Moody, built more than 150 years ago.

In the apartment used as library and reading-room (once as the workshop where sleds, yokes and shoes were made and mended) stands an old English clock, which has correctly marked the flight of time for at least nine generations of Moodys.

The writer is aware of but one like it in New England, that being in the Gov. Pickens mansion at Salem.

The old clock was in 1745 the property of Rev. Samuel Moody (Fr. Moody), pastor of the First Church of Christ in York, and chaplain of the expedition to Cape Breton, under Sir William Pepperell.

"Father" Moody was strongly urged by his friends not to accept Sir William's tender of the chaplainship, but he said: "No, there never was a bullet made to hurt me," and though 70 years old, he entered on the enterprise with great zeal, and predicted that Louisbourg would be taken.

It was at a dinner after the surrender and in commemoration of that event that Mr. Moody uttered that remarkable blessing which was at once concise and to the admiration as well as disappointment of all present. Sir William Pepperell and others, knowing his usual prolixity on such occasions, were fearful the dinner might get cold; yet knowing his arbitrary and independent disposition, no one would take the liberty to suggest to him that brevity in his address to the Throne of Grace was desirable. All unconscious of their feeling, Mr. Moody approached the table, and, lifting up his hands, expressed himself thus:

"O Lord, we have so many things to thank Thee for that time will be infinitely too short to do it. We must, therefore, leave it for the works of eternity. Bless our food and fellowship on this joyful occasion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

The old minister returned to York in good health and resumed his labors with his people. Two years later he died in great distress of body, lying in the arms of his son. His remains lie buried in the old cemetery near the meeting house in York village.

PREMIER OF NORWAY.

Peter C. H. K. Michelsen Popular with the People—Strong Advocate of Separate Consular System.

Christiania, Norway.—Peter Christian H. K. Michelsen, premier and head of the council of state to which the government of Norway was intrusted by the storting when that body cut loose from Sweden, was born in Bergen, March 15, 1857, studied law and practiced his profession in his native city until 1885, when he became a ship builder.

In 1891 he was selected to the storting, and in 1898 he was president of the exposition in Bergen. In the fall of 1903 he became a member of the Hagerup-Isen cabinet as a counselor of state in Stockholm, and later was minister



PETER C. H. K. MICHELSEN.
(Premier of Norway and Present Head of Government.)

of finance. In March last he was chosen head of the new cabinet.

He has been one of the foremost of Norway's champions in the struggle for a separate consular system. The ministers who are associates of Michelsen in the council of state are: M. Jorgen Looland, president of the adelsting; M. Christian Knudsen, who was originally a divinity student; M. Sofus Arctander, a well-known lawyer; M. Gunnar Knudsen, an engineer, and an authority on industrial and agricultural questions; Gen. Olsson, who has twice before served as minister of war; M. Kristofer Lehmkuhl, a fellow townsman of the premier; M. Aasward Binje, the leader of the moderates; M. Edvard Bull, a well-known lawyer and financier, and M. Harold Bothner, who is also a lawyer and one of the leaders of the left.

Old Warships Almost Useless. Condemned battle ships rarely bring more than five per cent. of their original cost when broken up. In many instances not even this is saved, some ships being sacrificed for as little as three per cent. of their valuation.

Male Chefs Are Best. The manager of a prominent hotel declares that male chefs are better than women because they are more thorough in their work.

GIRL TO SEEK POLE.

MISS MAMIE BABB ANXIOUS TO GO WITH PEARY.

Maine School-Teacher Fond of Adventure in the Wilds—Will Take Case of Wireless Telegraph Apparatus.

Norway.—Love for adventure and a desire to be the first woman to reach the north pole have caused Miss Mamie Babb to abandon school-teaching, to sail, she says, with Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Peary in his quest for the north pole.

From the peak of the explorer's new steamer will float an American flag presented to Miss Babb by her pupils at the little school at North Harpswell.

"What danger can there be in such a journey?" she asks when the perils of an arctic trip are pointed out to her by relatives who are opposed to her going. "No one need have fears for our safety. I shall be the first woman to reach the pole, because I know Mr. Peary will find it this time."

Mrs. Peary and her daughter, Mamie, 12 years old, will also be passengers on the Roosevelt, but they will return home when the steamer arrives at the point where relief supply stations are to be established. Miss Babb says she will stick to the ship until the end. "If the men stand the trip I guess I can," she says.

Miss Babb is 30 years old, tall and handsome. For several years she has lived with an uncle and aunt at Westbrook, who are greatly averse to the trip she is about to take. They believe that she will be much better off if she attends to school-teaching and leaves the hunt for the pole to Peary and his party of Eskimos.

"The idea of a girl going on such a trip," said the aunt. "But, then, Mamie has always had her own way. But if she goes I hope Peary will find the pole and that Mamie will be with him when he plants the stars and stripes there. She will stick with the crew until the end. You may depend on that."

Miss Babb has always been a friend of Mrs. Peary and as stenographer has



MISS MAMIE BABB.
(Maine School-Teacher Who Will Sail for Pole with Peary.)

done much of Lieut. Peary's clerical work. She has read much about the frozen regions. She has prepared maps and routes for the coming trip and all have been approved by Mr. Peary when submitted to him for examination.

When Peary came to Maine last year to make arrangements with the shipyards for the construction of the Roosevelt he called upon Miss Babb and explained to her in great detail what he intended to do on his next dash to the pole. Invariably any changes in the itinerary which Miss Babb made were heeded by Peary, who submitted the revised details to the Arctic Club of North America, which is financing the forthcoming trip.

After Peary's second attempt to reach the pole failed he abandoned the project, thinking that it would be impossible to get another leave of absence from the secretary of the navy. Miss Babb counseled against his resolve and, taking the matter in her own hands, obtained the secretary's consent for another leave.

Then it was that Miss Babb commenced to think what a nice journey the voyage would be for a woman to make. She talked with her relatives, and when she had gained the opinion of several persons she flatly told Peary that she intended to make the trip with him if quarters could be fixed up for her on the Roosevelt.

"I shall come back in two years," she said when the scholars asked her if she ever again would teach their school, "and when I open school again here I'll tell you all about the trip, about the Eskimos and the funny looking dogs, what queer clothing we had to wear while in the north and just how it feels to be the first woman to reach the north pole."

Miss Babb went to her home in Westbrook and at once began preparations to leave on the trip. She will look after the installation of the wireless telegraph apparatus and will operate the instrument while in the arctic regions. She has learned telegraphy and stenography and is an expert at photography. Much of the data concerning the trip and all the pictures of interesting points visited along the line will be her work, as well as all the press matter concerning the expedition.

Miss Babb was born in Sebago. Her mother died in a hospital at Portland ten years ago, while Miss Babb was just finishing her education. Compelled to forsake school and earn her own living, the young woman went to the home of her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Herr, at Westbrook. They have since acted as her parents. The adventurous young woman has had made an entire outfit of clothing suitable for use in the arctic regions, even to several pairs of snow-shoes.

PRAYER SUPPLANTS DRINK.

C. W. Cupp, Laundryman, Elected Mayor of Caldwell, Kan., Has Worked Complete Reform.

Caldwell, Kan.—C. W. Cupp, Caldwell's mayor, is a wonder. He is a reformer. Moreover, and that is the strange part, he has carried out his reforms.

This spring the people of Caldwell decided that they ought to have a reform candidate in order to be strictly in the vanguard of progress. So C. W. Cupp was nominated. No one imagined that this man, the quiet, unpretentious town laundryman, would have the courage to carry out his pledges. But pretensions of anxiety turned to a tinge of real concern when it was



C. W. CUPP.
(Mayor of Caldwell, Kan., Who Has Accomplished Great Reform.)

found that Cupp had received the greatest number of votes. The mayor-elect declared that his pledges made before election would be put into execution at once.

A look at Caldwell, the Caldwell of the past, immediate and ancient, is necessary to an understanding of what Cupp undertook when he made his daring stand for better ways of civic living.

Thirty years ago Caldwell was tough, in the real out-and-out acceptance of that term in the west. Being centrally located to a dozen or more big ranches, it was but natural that the town was chosen as the rendezvous for the gatherings of cowboys and others of like ilk.

Gradually, with the slow decadence of old-time men and methods in the west, the town grew a bit better. Gambling houses, saloons of all degrees remained, however, festering and spreading like a moral ulcer. There were many of such places when Mayor Cupp took the presiding officer's seat at the first council meeting under the new political status of the community.

"This meeting of the council will be opened with a prayer instead of a corkscrew," the mayor said. He prayed for strength to combat the evils he had arrayed himself against. Much to their own surprise the members of the council joined in.

That strength came to Mayor Cupp is evidenced by the fact that, weakly supported by the aldermanic body and frowned upon by public sentiment, he has done what temperance leagues, governors and what-not have failed to do, banished liquor absolutely from a town.

MEMORIAL TO DOCTOR.

Granite Boulder Which Will Be Used as Monument to Discoverer of Chloroform.

Chicago.—After an exhaustive inquiry involving much research work, including the examination of the original records procured from Yale university, the Chicago Medical society decided that the honor of being the discoverer of chloroform must be accorded to Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of



BIG GRANITE BOULDER.
(To Be Used as Monument to Dr. Guthrie.)

Sackett's Harbor, a pretty hamlet on the shores of Lake Erie, near Watertown, N. Y. Prior to the conclusion of the society's investigation Dr. John B. Murphy announced that he would donate \$500 for a Chicago monument to Dr. Guthrie if the investigating committee of medical men should find that to the American chemist, rather than to either Prof. Liebig or Prof. Soubeiran, belonged the honor of being the discoverer of the greatest of all anesthetics. The picture shows the proposed monument, a huge boulder of granite found near Worth, Ill., and which geologists say was brought to the Desplaines valley from the Washara regions of Wisconsin in the great deluge of the ice age. Beside the boulder to the left is shown Osgood Guthrie and to the right Wardell Guthrie, distinguished citizens of Chicago and grandsons of the discoverer of the drug which revolutionized medical science.

A SURPRISE PARTY TENDERED TO THE BOY WHO MADE A CHAIR WITHOUT NAILS.

Mr. Daniel Gray, a graduate of the Dwight School, made a chair without using nails. It is a beautiful thing with little squirrels eating acorns burnt on it. This chair was on exhibition at the school and created a great deal of interest, as it is of Greek origin. People for many miles around have come to Mr. Gray's home on Northampton street to see this wonderful chair.

Misses Carolina Williams, Ethel Butler, Marguerite Vanderbilt, May Pile, Mamie Anthony and Una Gray were so proud of Mr. Gray's work that they tendered him a surprise party at his home on last Thursday evening. He received many beautiful presents. Some of those present were Annie Turner, Ada Stewart, Almira Johnston, Emily Allston, Clyde Palmer, Bertha Cherry from Providence, Rose Hutchinson, William Dick, Sarah Foster, Minerva Palmer, Louise Palmer, Bessie Jackson, Annie Rue, Irene Antwine, a visitor from New York, Theodore Jackson, Roy Callis, Walter Hutchinson, Robert Smith, Joe Swan, Sam Pool, Egbert Pile, Gustave Cother, Roscoe Tucker, David Rotherbe, Robert Smith and Leroy Johnson.

REV. DREW, A LOVER OF CHILDREN.

One of the greatest outdoor occasions that has ever taken place in the District of Columbia, will be held Friday, July 21st, at the Eureka Park, Anacostia, D. C., at the free picnic tendered to the children of Washington and vicinity by Rev. Mr. Drew and Rev. Mr. Lindsay. The park will be open from 12 noon to 11.30 p. m. Music will be furnished by the Metropolitan Orchestra. Chartered cars will leave Eleventh street and Florida avenue northwest at 11.30 a. m., conveying the children to the park. The afternoon will be devoted to the enjoyment of the children and the evening to the adults. At 4 p. m. Rev. Mr. Drew will deliver an address on the late Frederick Douglass, and at the close of the address the party will go to the home of Mr. Douglass.

MERIT RECOGNIZED.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson has been promoted from the Armstrong Manual Training High School to the position of Assistant Directress of Domestic Art in the public schools. Miss Anderson is a lady of fine attainments and in every way qualified for her new position. It has only been three years since she was promoted from the graded schools to the above named school, and so well has been her good teaching until the Board of Education has seen fit to appoint her to this responsible position.

DANIEL W. BAKER WINS.

President Roosevelt has appointed Daniel W. Baker United States Attorney to succeed Mr. Morgan H. Beach. The appointment is universally approved by the members of the bar and the people. Daniel William Baker was born at Calvert College, New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., on October 4, 1867. His father was Andrew Hull Baker, a well known teacher and mathematician, who founded Calvert College, and was afterward professor of mathematics at Mt. St. Mary's College.

At this latter institution the newly appointed District attorney was educated—in Emmittsburg, Md. He entered Georgetown Law School in 1891, and in 1892 received the degree of LL. B. In 1893 he was made LL. M. and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia October 10, 1892. In 1897 Mt. St. Mary's College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. honoris causa.

Mr. Baker was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia under Henry E. Davis, but resigned after about a year to engage in the practice of law for himself, a course which has resulted in his present reputation for legal ability and sound judgment.

On January 1, 1901, he entered into partnership with Wilton J. Lambert, under the firm name of Lambert & Baker.

RALPH GIVENS, ESQ.

There is no young man more highly respected and appreciated than Ralph Givens, Esq., the able prosecuting attorney at Police Court, Mr. Givens deserves what he has because he has gained it by hard work and ability. The Bee can state that no member of the bar would like to see this young man displaced. What he needs is an able assistant but The Bee is of the opinion that the new district attorney, Mr. Baker, will give him.

A Big Excursion FOR WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS

desiring to visit Lynchburg and Danville, Va. Can go July 29th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS L. JONES ATTORNEY. In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Walter Nervis vs. Sarah Nervis, Equity No. 23,032, Docket No. The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the defendant, Sarah Nervis, on the ground of adultery and desertion, provided a copy of this order be published once each week for three successive weeks in The Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee.

On motion of the complainant, by his attorney, Thomas L. Jones, it is this 10th day of July, A. D. 1905, ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

WRIGHT, Associate Justice. A true copy: J. F. YOUNG, Clerk. By Harry Givens, Asst. Clerk.

BOARD UPHOLDS DECISION. Declines to Reverse Finding in Case of Detective Henry Lacey.

From the Daily Post. F. H. Stephenson, chairman of the police trial board, in reply to the argument submitted on appeal by Attorney George Hoover in behalf of Detective Henry Lacey, who was recently convicted by the board on charges of using harsh, violent, and disrespectful language regarding one W. Calvin Chase, thus defines the jurisdiction of the police trial board: The jurisdiction of the police trial board is criminal in its nature. It has no authority, and does not attempt to give relief to one individual as against another after the manner of civil courts. Its sole purpose is to inquire whether there has been an offense committed against the good order and discipline of the police force. It does not concern itself whether the motive of the individual in furnishing information in which to base charges proceeds from mere personal spite of a commendable desire to further the ends of justice. It limits its inquiries merely to the question of the commission of the offense charged.

This argument of Chairman Stephenson, which was submitted to Commissioner West, was concurred in by the Commissioner, with instructions that Mr. Hoover be informed that the Commissioners see no valid reason for changing their action relative to the finding of the trial board.

In his argument for reversal of the trial board, Attorney Hoover said that Chase became so boisterous and obstreperous at the time of the trial that it was necessary for the board to order his ejection from the room, and that all the testimony given by Chase was ordered expurgated from the record because Chase refused to answer a question.

JOHNNY, AFTER THE FOURTH.

Johnny's lying in the bed All wrapped and bandaged tight— For Johnny he did celebrate, And now he's an awful sight. His face is black with powder marks, One eye is almost out; Poor Johnny looks like he has been In some pugilistic bout.

A great big cannon cracker Did not as soon explode As master Johnny thought it ought— So up to it he strode And bent himself to pick it up— When, bang! the giant cracker went. Into the house they Johnny bore, And for the doctor sent.

His hands are burned and swollen, His nose is twice its regular size; And the doctor says 'twill be some time Ere he'll let Johnny rise. Then he says Johnny will look bad For many years to come, And that his eye may never be Again a perfect one.

Poor Johnny, he must lay in bed While the other children play— And all because of celebrating The nation's greatest day. But Johnny says that he don't care, Just so he doesn't die, And that he'll celebrate again The Fourth of next July.

—CLARENCE EMERY ALLEN.

COMELINESS VS. UGLINESS.

The old saw, "that pretty is as pretty does" has been rendered obsolete by the Richmond City School Board, so far as it pertains to future school-marks for our city public schools. At the election of teachers a fortnight or three weeks ago a resolution was adopted making comeliness of personal appearance and beauty of face essential to eligibility for teachers. The adoption of this resolution has set many to thinking. Many of the teachers who have spent years in the schools wintering and summering the work, many times at a loss of health and to mental contentment, are beginning to

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During July and August our store will close at 1 p. m. Saturdays—other days at 5 p. m.

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The most attractive bargain event of the whole year is now in progress here. Prices are greatly reduced on Parlor Suites, Brass Bedsteads, Oak, Mahogany and Bird's-eye Maple Bedroom Suites, China Closets, Sideboards, extension Tables, &c. You are as welcome as ever to

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wonder if they are to be supplanted by the comely young misses. And the trouble does not stop with the old and experienced teachers, all of our daughters who may finish the prescribed course of study in our city schools and graduate, their diplomas stating that they are qualified to teach in the public schools, are not and will not be a Lily-of-the-valley, a rose of Sharon, or as Solomon's love, black and comely. Yes, they feel that nature's failure to bestow upon their daughter's comeliness of form and beauty of face has rendered her unfit for the work of teaching in Richmond, although beneath that homely exterior may be a heart and mind endowed with all those noble traits of true womanly nature and intelligence so essential to a true teacher.—The Reformer.

JULY EXPLOSIONS.

Mr. H. L. Robinson of Eleventh street northwest was startled by a report from his sleeping apartments July 4th. He thought that some bad boys had thrown a fire cracker in his window. On entering his room his madame presented him a baby boy. This is indeed a fourth of July baby.

GROGAN'S.

The first installment house that was ever established was by Mr. Peter Grogan, 817 to 823 Seventh street, N. W. After the death of Mr. Grogan his business, which is the largest in the city, has been and is now being conducted by his sons, who are all active and persevering business men. There are three sons of the late Peter Grogan who are conducting his business. This great house was established over a quarter of a century ago. This house supplies all Washington. It is patronized because it is one of the most reliable firms in the city. Read his great advertisement in this issue of THE BEE. Peter Grogan is a name known to all Washington. Don't forget the number, 817 to 823 Seventh street, N. W. You can get any-

Julius Cohen,

CLOTHIER and GENTS OUTFITTER. \$1.—Full Dress Suits For Hire—\$1. 1100 and 1104 Seventh St., Northwest Washington, D. C.

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale 341 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MADRE'S Park, situated on the Eckington and Suburban R.R., is now for rent for picnics and private parties. The price has been reduced so as to accommodate the many. For terms apply to M.A.D. Madre at park.

ELIXIR BABEK,

The Standard Remedy for Chills, Fevers, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility.

THE best household medicine and tonic in the world, as hundreds can attest. Don't wait until malaria or TYPHOID FEVER fastens its deadly hold on you, but fortify your system against its attacks by taking regular doses of ELIXIR BABEK. A druggist 50c, or sent by mail. Prepared by KLOCZEWSKI & CO., Washington, D. C. SEND for testimonials.

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If you'll give me the name and address of any number of persons who want to buy a house, lot or farm, and I succeed in making a sale, I'll give you \$5.00 in each case. Easy, isn't it?

See me about several other GOOD things. A square deal.

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Visit his Drug Store at 316 4 1/2 STREET, S. W. Stop at the Soda Fountain and try his new drink.

PINO FLIP. Pino Flip is kept by Dr. Richardson in South Washington. You should not fail to call in and test it. RICHARDSON, 316 4 1/2 St., S. W.

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EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

From June 23 until September 9, 1905, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell Excursion Tickets to and from named Seashore Resorts every Friday and Saturday, good returning until following TUESDAY, inclusive.

Tickets good on all trains, Royal Blue Line Service. Call at Ticket Offices for full particulars.

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As the impress of "Lincoln" in the United States, so such beautiful and economic suburban home lots will command the attention of educators, business and professional investors. Families and clubs desiring more than six lots should give immediate notice. As improvements advance, so will such low Open Door Prices. Desiring information, send your address or notify the day and hour that you will be at this office.

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equipment, sundries and sporting goods of all kinds at half regular price, in our big free Sundry Catalogue. Contains a world of useful information. Write for it.

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Regular price \$8.50 per pair.

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Capt. A. E. Bougouin, a French resident of Tokio, was sentenced last Monday to ten years imprisonment at hard labor, on the charge of being a Russian spy.

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